

THE JOURNAL OF  
**ELECTRICAL  
WORKERS**  
AND OPERATORS

**ELECTRONICS** = *New  
World?*



641-1050

VOL. XLIII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEBRUARY, 1944

NO. 2

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

# ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!

## THEY WERE NOT HOME FOR CHRISTMAS

They were not home for Christmas.  
They won't be home at all,  
For they lie in the deep, or in earthen sleep  
Where missing heroes fall.

When guns have ceased to score  
Their toll in lives of men,  
And bayonets have ceased to find  
Hearts of missing kin,  
When the day of peace dawns  
On all the shell-torn world,  
Tell them they died not in vain,  
That our flag shall ne'er be furl'd;  
And all they fought and died for  
Shall be all we'll live and strive for,  
And war shall not pass this way again.

Hallow their names in prayer,  
These sons of our great nation.  
May their spirit lead us  
To all the good of God's creation!

Put to work the things they fought for  
In the light of a brand new day,  
Peace be to them—we'll keep faith with them;  
Their new creed is here to stay.

They were not home for Christmas.  
They won't be home at all,  
For they lie in the deep, or in earthen sleep  
Where missing heroes fall.

BEN CARPENTER,  
L. U. No. 103.

## STILL RESOLUTE?

I made resolutions again this year  
And struggled from dusk to dawn.  
I've done very well so far, but say!  
Will I break them later on?

I swore to get up at five o'clock,  
When the world is foosy and blue,  
To write to soldiers and do that host  
Of jobs I have meant to do.

I'm walking to work to slim my waist,  
I've cut out sweets and cream,  
I've laid off starch and pastry,  
To whittle down my beam!

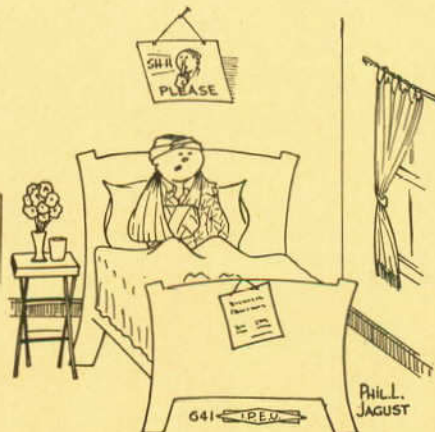
I see that a wireman uses a gauge,  
A carpenter makes a mark,  
They use bomb sights on the fortress  
And take no shots in the dark.

They're taking aim with a standard set  
They have some place to go.  
I'll stick to the things I started on,  
And I'll fight and work and grow.

D. A. HOOVER,  
L. U. No. 1306.

We had a marvelous answer to our plea  
For jokes and poems—thank you, Brothers.  
Here are some that looked good to me,  
Next month we'll print the others.

## -DOPEY DAN-



Dan was the dopey sort,  
Did his work with ne'er a thought.  
He tried to splice a line that was hot,  
Now he's resting on a hospital cot.

PHIL L. JAGUST,  
L. U. No. 277.

## THE FLU

When your neck is stiff, and your back feels broke,  
And your eyes are glazed, and your tonsils smoke,  
Don't think you're getting something new,  
It's only a little touch of the flu.

When your ankles ache, and your elbows itch,  
And your knees are weak, and your toes all twitch,  
It's only a little germ in you,  
It's only a little touch of the flu.

When your head swells up like a toy balloon,  
And you're sure that you're going to die real soon,  
And you feel that death would be a boon,  
And there's nothing on earth you'd rather do,  
Somehow or other you've caught the flu.

One morning when I opened my eyes,  
My head had grown to enormous size,  
And feebly I called to my faithful spouse,  
"Is there any poison in the house?"  
She answered then, "What happened to you?"  
"I think it's flu, my dear, the flu."

So she called the doc, and when he came,  
I said, "Old boy, if it's all the same,  
On a case like me, don't waste your time,  
For my chances can't be worth a dime.  
From where you stand, it's plain to you,  
I'm another victim of the flu."

"Just call my lawyer before I've collapsed.  
Make sure my insurance hasn't lapsed,  
So my bills will all be paid when due,  
Then give me a dose of some deadly brew.  
I don't want to live. I've got the flu."

Then I settled back on the pillow there,  
And in bullfrog croak, I said a prayer.

GENE FIELD,  
L. U. No. 77.

The more bonds we'll buy, the more  
Chances for victory in forty-four!

ABE GLICK,  
L. U. No. 3.

A soldier member sent us the poem below.  
Seems as if he's lonesome for mail, for this  
is what he says: "I would like to correspond  
with any Brother linemen or 'narrowbacks'  
who can find time to write to a good union  
man in the Army. I'm kinda 'short' on folks  
to write me, so I'm depending on my  
Brothers to take care of 'mail call' for me.  
Hope to hear from everybody, and will  
answer promptly all letters to me." So  
Brothers, how about it? Here's the address:

Pfc. James L. Delaney,  
1880th Engineers,  
Aviation Battalion, Co. C,  
Geiger Field, Washington.

## A SOLDIER SPEAKS

I've hung up my hooks and my belt;  
Yep, I've hung 'em on the wall.  
I won't need 'em where I'm goin',  
'Cause I've answered Uncle Sammy's call.  
I'm gonna work with a U. S. rifle,  
Instead of a paid of kleins.  
I'm gonna be killin' a bunch of rats  
Instead of stringin' lines.  
The rest of you Brothers are fightin', too,  
And please don't let me down,  
'Cause some day I'll put my gun away  
And come marchin' back to town.  
I'll take my belt down from the wall  
And climb on the old line truck,  
I'll hike those sticks with the rest of the boys  
And let 'em know I can cut the buck.  
We've all got a helluva job to do,  
So let's tie in and get her done.  
Before I can jump those stumps again,  
We've gotta sink that Rising Sun.  
Wherever I go, I want you to know  
I'll do the best I can;  
And your job, Brothers, when I go away  
Is to fight for the I. B. E. W. man.  
Remember us Brothers who go away  
To answer Uncle Sammy's call,  
And remember we went to fight for you  
When we hung our hooks upon the wall.

PFC. JAMES L. DELANEY,  
Formerly of L. U. No. 340.

## WE ALL MUST LEARN

Some years ago while hurrying to complete  
a job, I needed an indicating switch to finish  
an installation. I had a green helper as an  
assistant but I didn't realize how really green  
he was until I sent him the mile and a half  
back to the shop to fetch a switch. I explained  
that I wanted an "indicating" switch and  
that therefore it would be marked "ON" or  
"OFF."

After an interminable length of time the  
boy returned empty handed. "All the ones I  
could find said 'NO,'" was his explanation. It  
was a mighty surprised boy who learned in no  
uncertain terms that he'd merely looked at  
the switches up-side-down.

A. C. (NICK) CARTER,  
L. U. No. 212.

# Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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### Chat

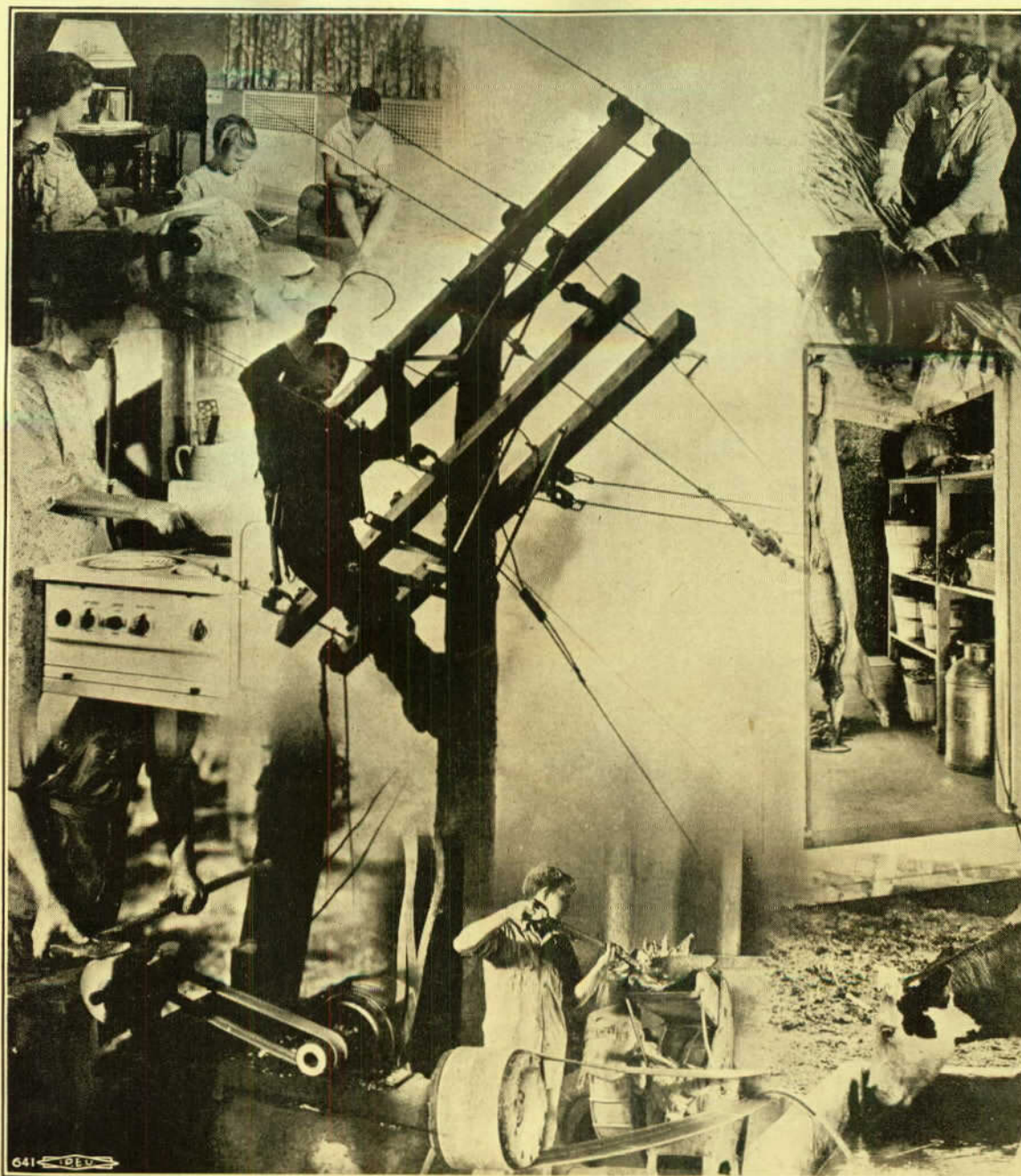
Members in the armed forces are writing heart-to-heart letters to the editor of the JOURNAL. We welcome such epistles because they point sincerely to a way of life all of us should be deeply interested in. Here is an example:

"As you no doubt know, many of the boys forget about their union when they trade their 'card' for a 'tag,' so I guess it's up to the Brothers 'outside' to keep up the fight for those who haven't forgotten. As for myself, I have no doubt as to what I'm fighting for.

"My family and my union are at the top of the list, and it sure burns me up to hear some of these scissorbills squawking about initiation fees and dues, and 'gripping' about civilians getting the 'big' money and time and a half, etc., while we get \$50 a month and lots of double-time.

"Personally, I'd be glad to *fight* for nothing, if, after I'm done fighting, I won't have to come home and *work* for nothing. So keep up your fight, men, and don't forget us when we come home."

Such letters as this, which is typical of what men are thinking about in the front line of operation, are great contributions to both soldier and civilian morale.



#### KEY MAN IN POWER

The man on the transmission line serves not only the company but the various customers.



# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS  
Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in  
Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922.  
SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS \$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



VOL. XLIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY, 1944

NO. 2

## *Electronics - - New World?*

OUT of the hurly-burly of the war effort has come an old word with new meanings. "Electronics" has become almost a part of the daily conversation of Americans. Promise of more miraculous developments in the field of electricity is made with this word. It is tied up with the mysteries of radar, and there are those people who declare that the world of the future is to be an electronic world.

Few Americans pause to note that electronic refers to the hidden mysteries of electricity. Electricity has always been an elusive science. Those who work in it never see the stuff with which they deal. Only powerful effects of the energy are apparent to them. Electronics refer to the supposed composition of electricity into electrons. It is possible to affirm that the development of the United States has been tied up with the development of electricity. Ever since Benjamin Franklin drew lightning down from the clouds with a kite, Americans have been driven to fathom the mysteries of electricity and to harness this unseen giant to new uses, principally to enslave the dragon of drudgery. Benjamin Franklin himself might truthfully be called the father of electronics. In 1756 Franklin said with supreme intuition:

"Electric matter consists of particles extremely subtle since it can permeate common matter, even the densest, with such freedom and ease as not to receive any appreciable resistance."

Though Franklin deduced the nature of electricity, neither he nor any other scientist of his day did anything about the deduction. Seventy-seven years later Faraday began, where Franklin left off, transactions that paved the way for the discovery of the electron, its isolation, and the electronic theory of matter.

Now magazines are filled with advertisements and with articles about electronics and what this new development will do for the common man in the streets. It is pointed out that electronics have speeded war production by hundreds of days and saved thousands of tons of critical metals. The electronic tube is considered a new engine of man's ingenuity. Of course Thomas Edison, 60 years ago, was the first to pass an electric current through a vacuum tube. Now battle-ships, destroyers and escort ships are mighty implements of electronics. The commanding officer of a modern ship sits on a bridge which is a compact unit of electronic devices. By pressing a button or two or turning a key, he operates this death-dealing weapon of the sea. He can talk to any part of the ship. In the bowels of the ship is what might be called the secondary brain, because, if the vulnerable bridge, where the captain sits, is incapacitated, a siren bleats and the

men in the bowels of the ship can take over and operate from a secondary point of vantage.

America, the electrical nation, is proud of the new developments in electronics, and the promise of a more smoothly operating industry or household after the war is glowing information for every citizen, but Americans should be aware that they are following the old pattern of worshipping the machine, the gadget, the device, and placing childlike faith in inanimate things, however powerful, to do tasks which only the human brain can perform.

The accusation of critics that Americans have accepted too readily these material developments as progress, is probably justified. These critics have pointed out that too often we have rested in the thought that because many homes have bathrooms, Americans have a high standard of living. These critics possibly justly have indicted a civilization which found in the automobile, bathtub, the radio, the airplane, justification for faith in progress.

None of these great scientific developments can take the place of the simplest virtues—the virtue of neighborliness, for example. Is it a fact that because Americans before the war were able to get in their high-powered cars and travel thousands of miles at will—did this fact make Americans better neighbors to the people who lived next door? Is it a fact because Americans were locked in a network of radio frequency waves and listened to programs from the four corners of the earth—did this fact produce a more tolerant and kind human society?

It would seem that the end product of our present civilization, namely, wholesale destruction on a scale beyond human imagination, argues that our materialistic attainments have profited us very little. The simple virtues of good will, tolerance, human kindness, the old virtues sung by prophets, celebrated by poets, have not been placed automatically in man's grasp merely by the fact that men have been the greatest inventors of gadgets in the history of mankind.

This contrast between man's materialistic attainments symbolized by electronics and man's moral achievements should be the occupation of labor people the world over, simply because the labor movement has been founded upon the idea that human beings are the most important things in the world. Not ships, not airplanes, not bathtubs, not automobiles, not radios, but men, women and children are the end products of any civilization and what society does for these is the test of that society.

In fact one may say with assurance that the present World War is a conflict of interests between those who believe that materialism is the end of existence and those who believe humanism is the end of existence.

# New Industry Based On ELECTRONICS Matures

By H. W. MAHER, President Electrical Maintenance Society, I. B. E. W.

**I**NDUSTRIAL electronics is one of the most important branches of the electrical industry today. Under the stress of the war production program hundreds of new electronic applications are in use in the manufacturing plants of America. This year industrial electronics is regarded as a four-billion-dollar business. This financial figure ranks the electronic industry among the top industries of this country.

Industrial electronics is not a new subject to the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. In December, 1931, this JOURNAL published articles on the progress and applications of industrial electronics, and its editor recognized the possibilities and predicted rapid developments for this type of equipment.

To electrical men the history of electronics is an interesting story. Back in 1883 when Thomas Edison labored tirelessly developing his electric lamp, he noticed a strange glow between the filament terminals. This glow was shortening the life of the filament. He remedied this trouble by sealing a wire inside the loop between the two legs of the filament, and the current then passed from the filament to the wire, which we now know as the plate. This glow was termed the "Edison effect" and today is regarded as the first evidence of electronics.

## PROGRESS OF ELECTRONICS

Progress in the development of electronics was at a standstill until 1904, when an English physicist named Fleming utilized the Edison effect in building a wireless telegraphy detector, which was known as the Fleming valve. Later a man named Dr. Lee De Forest became interested in the experiments of Edison and Fleming. As a physicist he knew the world was built of molecules, which in reality were divided into smaller units known as atoms and that these atoms consisted of a nucleus of neutrons and protons. The electrons which are negatively charged whirl about the atoms like the earth and other planets do about the sun.

De Forest was searching for a method of controlling the flow of electrons in a vacuum tube. He built a three-element tube composed of a cathode or metal filament, an anode or metal plate and a small wire screen grid. When the filament became hot the negatively charged electrons were driven out of the metal atoms of the filament, a small positive charge on the plate attracted the electrons from

War speeds up invention and discovery in metaphysical field. Unfolding frontiers for electrical workers

the filament to the plate. The grid was connected to a separate low voltage source, and was the controlling valve of the tube located between the filament and plate in the path of the electrons. The action of the grid was like a high speed shutter, capable of controlling the number of electrons and the speed at which they traveled from filament to plate. This tube was a most important contribution to the progress of the electronic industry. It gave to electrical men an electrical valve that enabled them to take electricity off of the wires in the form of electrons and control their flow faster, smoother and more accurately than by any other known method.

E. H. Armstrong applied this tube as an amplifier and radio loud speakers appeared on the market. Langmuir of the General Electric Company designed a

high vacuum tube capable of handling kilowatts, and as a result of this development we have 900 broadcasting stations in the country today.

## ELECTRONICS AND WAR PRODUCTION

In the war production program hundreds of types of electronic tubes are being used in the manufacture of essential material. They range in size from tiny globes to long cylinder tubes twenty-five feet tall. The kenotron is a high-vacuum, hot cathode tube without a grid. The kenotron supplies high-voltage d. c. (40,000 to 150,000 volts) for applications where current requirements are low as compared with the heavy currents required for welding.

Kenotrons are used by electrical manufacturers and power companies for testing cable insulation. Weak spots in the insulation can be accurately located even if the cable is installed underground.

Kenotrons supply the high voltages necessary to filter air by electrical precipitation. The air is ionized and the negatively charged dust adheres to plates positively charged by the kenotrons. Even small particles that defy all other air-cleaning devices can be removed. In the same way, smoke from the chimneys of factories and smelters can be minimized. Valuable material can often be recovered as a byproduct of this smoke abatement. In the manufacture of sandpaper an electrostatic field created by kenotrons causes the abrasive particles to be deposited on the adhesive paper with the sharp ends upward.

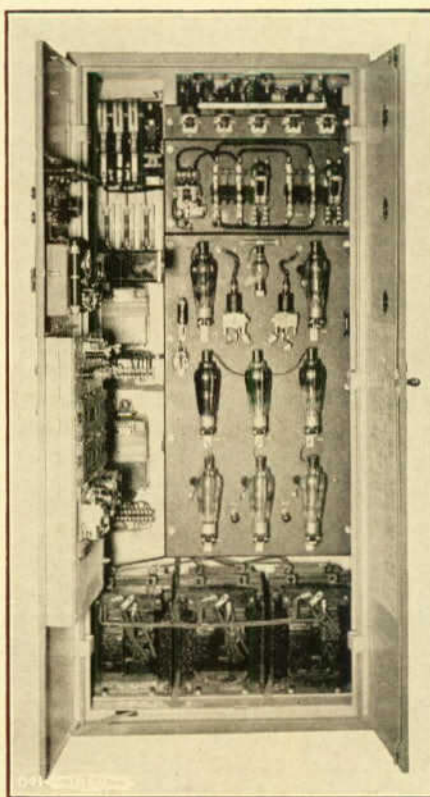
A pliotron is a hot-cathode, high-vacuum tube with one or more grids for controlling the plate current. The pliotron was created to produce the high-frequency waves used in radio broadcasting. A General Electric scientist, Dr. W. R. Whitney, discovered that these high frequencies could be used to produce heat inside the human body, and the pliotron came into widespread use in diathermy. Today, high-frequency induced heating is one of the fastest growing fields of industrial electronics.

Electronic heating has reduced to seconds, the time required to surface-harden gears, crankshafts, valves, and other machine parts which industry is now producing by tens of millions. Electronic heating has speeded the production and improved the quality of plywood such as is now produced for the construction of airplane propellers.

## PHANOTRONS AND IGNITRONS

A phanotron is a hot-cathode, gas-filled tube without a grid and, therefore, with no control over the plate current. It is a general purpose a. c. to d. c. rectifier for use where current requirements are about 30 amperes or less.

One large industrial application is as a d. c. power supply for magnetic chucks that hold magnetically the work being machined. It is also used as a d. c. supply for automatic battery chargers for the big commercial storage batteries used for standby and similar service.



WELDER CONTROL PANEL

In certain control applications, phanotrons supply d. c. power to other electronic tubes. Another important use is as a d. c. power supply for magnetic separators used in removing iron and steel particles from nonmagnetic material, such as wood scrap, before processing.

The ignitron is a gas-filled tube with a mercury-pool cathode. An ignition electrode (ignitor) causes a stream of electrons to leave the cathode from points on the mercury pool called cathode spots. The ignitor, therefore, controls the starting of the plate current—just as the grid does in the thyatron. The ignitron has two main industrial uses. It supplies the heavy current used in spot or seam welding of aluminum alloy, stainless steel, and many other types of metal.

It is also being used in place of rotating machinery for changing alternating current into direct current. In this field ignitrons have important advantages over ordinary mechanical devices. There are no moving parts, one reason for the low maintenance expense of electronic equipment. No special foundation is required, as is the case with rotating equipment for changing a. c. to d. c.

Only a few minutes are required to replace tubes, eliminating long shut-downs. An ignitron tube lasts for several years. Fire and explosion hazards are reduced by the sealed construction.

#### GLOW TUBES AND PHOTOTUBES

A glow tube is a cold-cathode, gas-filled tube without a grid. Electrons are literally pulled out of the cathode by a high potential gradient at the surface of the cathode difference in voltage between cathode and anode.

The glow tube has a constant voltage characteristic. This means that regardless of changes in the amount of current flowing through it, within its rating the voltage drop across a glow tube always remains practically constant. Because of this the glow tube can be used as a voltage regulator. In automatic motor-control applications, the glow tube, with the aid of other tubes, automatically regulates the field and armature voltages so that motor-speed remains constant regardless of load or changes in line voltage. The simplicity of the circuit is a major advantage of this tube over other methods of providing a constant d. c. voltage across a load.

Phototubes are of both the gas-filled and high-vacuum types. They do not have a grid. Light, shining on the cathode of a phototube, causes electrons to be emitted. A potential of from 15 to 25 volts on the anode is sufficient to attract any electrons that are emitted. Small phototrons are used to amplify this tiny current created in the phototube so it can operate the desired mechanism.

The high-vacuum phototube is used in applications requiring great stability and instant response to light changes. The gas-filled phototube is used in applications requiring extreme sensitivity. However if light changes are rapid, the gas-filled phototube loses its advantage over



PHOTOELECTRIC RELAY

the high-vacuum phototube in sensitivity. The gas-filled phototube also has a higher output for a given amount of light than does the high-vacuum phototube.

The kinds of jobs done by phototubes are generally familiar—opening doors, counting, sorting, grading, maintaining precise register in printing and paper-making, detecting pinholes in sheet metal, actuating safety devices, setting off burglar alarms, and performing many other tasks dependent upon the interruption of a beam of light. Phototubes can be designed to operate on either visible or invisible light.

#### WORK OF THE THYATRATRON

The thyatron is a hot-cathode, gas-filled tube with one or more grids to control the starting of the plate current. In resistance welding, the thyatron times the heavy welding currents (supplied by the ignitron) with the split-second precision that has made possible high-production welding of aluminum alloys and stainless steel.

Thyatrations also run d. c. motors directly from a. c. lines, thus in many cases eliminating the need for d. c. distribution lines and rotary converters. With thyatron control, any desired motor speed can be held constant regardless of

changes in the load. This is especially valuable in such applications as wire reeling and in various machine tools.

It is the thyatron that executes the "orders" of the phototube, or electric eye, in sorting, grading, counting, detecting flaws in steel plates, synchronizing conveyors, and operating safety devices. The thyatron not only has the ability to control the currents supplied by tubes such as the ignitron, but it can also act as a self-controlled power tube for intermediate loads. The shield-grid thyatron will operate with a much smaller grid current than the regular thyatron.

The pentode provides extremely high amplification. Therefore, it is valuable as an intermediate stage in circuits involving phototubes and glow tubes. It amplifies the tiny output of a glow tube or phototube until it is capable of actuating the grids of such tubes as thyatrations or phanotrons.

All of the multi-grid high-vacuum tubes, including the pentodes, are actually phototrons. Phototrons of this type are used in photoelectric relays, automatic train-control and cab-signaling equipment, and in elevator-leveling apparatus. Pentodes, of course, are widely used in radio circuits.

Because each type of electronic tube

(Continued on page 72)

# SOLDIERS *Must Be*

## *Conditioned Like Athletes*

**I**n an effort to tell the American people in a clear, concise, understandable form what an army is, what its purpose is, and the best way of attaining this purpose, Major Ralph Ingersoll has written what this reviewer considers the best book about the Army that has come out of this war.

Major Ingersoll resigned as editor of the newspaper PM to go into the Army as a private. After completing his basic training he was sent to officers' training and then assigned to an engineers' outfit in the North African campaign against Rommel. "The Battle Is the Payoff" was written in this country after the author spent about a year in Africa. He did not return to write the book, having been sent back on a military mission. But between jobs he received some leave and "the story having dammed up inside me, I was able to write this in an incredibly short time—I think under 100 hours." The serious objective of the book was to "show the connection between the creating and training of an army—an experience in which the whole of the American people share—and what an army is for: battle itself. Only in battle can the people of the world now impose their collective will on the murderers and plunderers who undertook to impose their will on us.

### FIRST MISSION OF ARMY

"The ultimate objective of an army," says Major Ingersoll, "is to impose its collective will on the enemy. But its first mission is simply to exist. The business of surviving and moving itself from one place to another is 90 per cent of

"Make 'em tough" is motto of general staff, for toughness saves lives and wins battles. Major Ingersoll's book

the Army's business, and unless it does this well it is not an army."

The book paints such a graphic picture of the battlefield as the soldier sees it and of the urgent need for thorough physical conditioning to hardships which are encountered by the Army in the field that it should be required reading for every inductee. The general public should read it also, to acquire a new understanding of the Army and the logical reasons which underlie the basic training courses which, to the civilians, seem so hard on the trainees in the induction centers. The civilian gasps with sympathy when he hears that his cousin, the trainee, was asked to walk 15 miles with a pack on his back. But the survival of these same men in the field may depend on whether they are so conditioned to hard marching and to sleeping on the ground that these "hardships" have long since ceased to be any such thing but are simply the wholly natural conditions of life.

"What I am trying to say is that if men are still thinking of this kind of thing as tough, they are not qualified to set their will against the will of men to whom marching 20 miles and sleeping on the ground in the cold rain is the natural order of things. When men are really well conditioned, living in the field is no

hardship at all. When they are hard enough physically they understand this. Then, and not until then, will they be able to stand those short and violent interludes of real hardship seasoned with terror, the periods in which battles are won and lost. These moments of violent battle are the showdowns."

### SOLDIERS SAY "TOUGHEN THEM"

Speaking as an attorney for the men in the Army who knew that Major Ingersoll was returning to this country, he says, "Nine out of ten of the messages sent home with me concerned training. And throughout all the messages ran the theme: toughen them, toughen them, toughen them."

Major Ingersoll says that when he came back to America the thing which startled him most was the prevalent optimism of the American people concerning the length of the war. He believes the war will be won, "but not until: hundreds—not tens—of thousands of Americans, brave, well trained and now alive, have been killed in the process . . . destroy the armies of the Third Reich in pitched battle on the continent of Europe. The destruction of the enemies of peace . . . is not over . . . it is hardly begun. I believe the German people, now served by millions of slaves, still believe they can win . . . and will continue to think so . . . until the stark truth of the end of their reign of terror is written by a major defeat on a battlefield as close to their capital as Waterloo was to Paris. The morale of the German army does not crack until it is completely and obviously beaten on the field of battle. This is the only way an army like Hitler's can be beaten.

### AMERICAN PEOPLE RESPONSIBLE

"Whether the American Army gets training as tough as necessary—or whether the training even tends to go in that direction—depends 100 per cent upon the American people. It depends on public opinion. This is why I am so terrified by the present wave of optimism in America—because the mothers and fathers and the older sisters and brothers will now cringe at the idea of this kind of training. It will seem so unnecessary. Yet this kind of training is the only inoculation they can give to save the lives of those they love. The slightest weakness in battle is instantly translated into death. I have a dent in my own helmet because at the end of only 24 hours of battle I did not give a damn how dangerous it was—I was so tired that all I wanted in the world was to go to sleep."

In the concluding chapter of the book, Major Ingersoll decides that "perhaps I should have written a book about training instead of about a single day's action in Africa. I chose to write about the battle because the battle is the payoff. It is what training is for. I wanted you to see a battlefield as I saw it and as you cannot help but imagine it from reading only the citations for heroism



Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps

Across the desert—our soldiers must be ready for any eventuality.

(Continued on page 80)



THEY LAUNCH A SHIP

Left to right: Gene Gaillac, international representative, I. B. E. W.; Frank Schrier, business manager, Marine Unit, L. U. B-11; L. R. McColl, business manager, Marine Unit, L. U. B-11; Al Harrison, business manager, Marine Unit, L. U. B-11; J. Scott Milne, vice president, Ninth District, I. B. E. W.

## "HENRY MILLER" *Now* Sails Seven Seas

SOMEWHERE on the high seas a stout ship, named Henry Miller, in honor of the first president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is doing its bit to win the war. This ship was launched at Wilmington, Calif., on November 27, sponsored by the wife of the vice president of the union, Mrs. Doris Milne, and by the wife of the international representative, Mrs. Elizabeth Gaillac. This signal recognition of the services of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to the war effort was commented on by Mr. Gaillac thus:

"November 27, 1943, becomes another significant date in the historical record of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The California Shipbuilding Corporation, with the approval of the United States Maritime Commission, on this date launched a 10,500 ton Liberty ship, the S. S. Henry Miller. The ceremonies at the Terminal Island, Wilmington, Calif., shipyard marked the successful conclusion of months of endeavor in bringing this outstanding honor to our Brotherhood. This worthwhile gesture honors a man who had the vision to make ideals become realities. It honors, in his name, a mighty Brotherhood whose members in shipbuilding, as in every other phase of our modern life, are making an enviable record of accomplishment.

### LAUNCHED BY LADIES OF I. B. E. W.

"Mrs. Doris Milne, wife of International Vice President J. Scott Milne, efficiently

handled the responsibilities of 'sponsor.' She was assisted by Mrs. Elizabeth I. Gaillac, wife of International Representative Gene Gaillac, as 'matron of honor.' Many officers and members of Local Union B-11, and Metal Trades Council officials, were on hand to cheer as this mighty ship slid gracefully into the channel. No detail of preparation had been overlooked by the company or Local Union B-11 to make this one of the most successful ceremonies in the history of the yard. We, on the West Coast, are happy that one of our newest locals, B-11, built by amalgamation on the worthy foundation of six former Los Angeles County locals, was the channel through which this well-deserved recognition has come to our organization."

The story of the launching was described by the Los Angeles Citizen in its A. F. of L. Metal Trades Shipyard Unions edition:

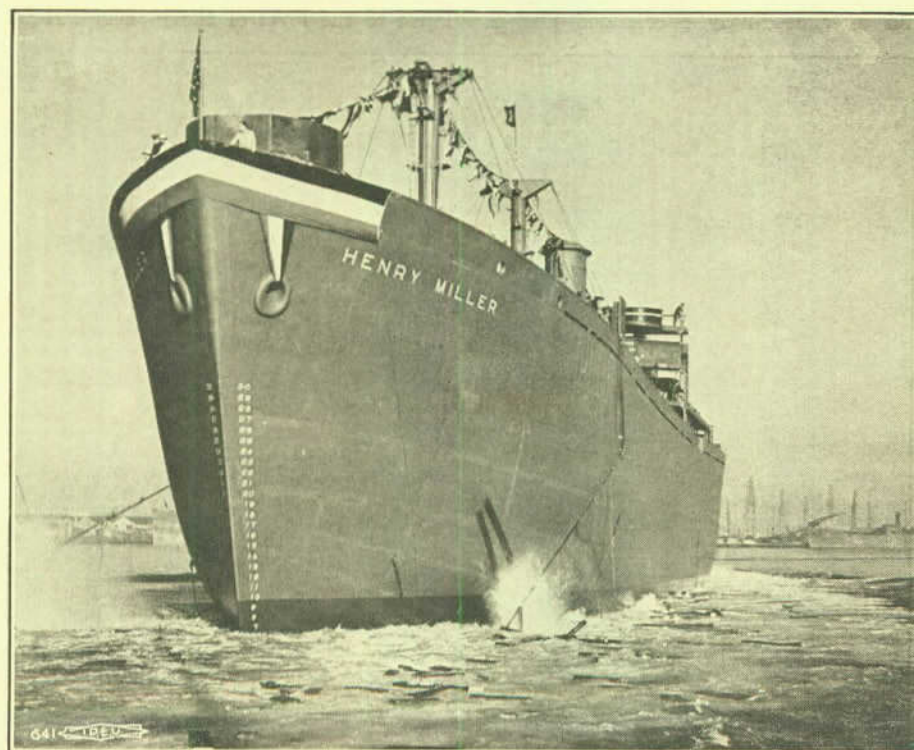
"Significant ceremonies last Saturday, November 27, marked launching at Cal-ship of the S. S. Henry Miller, first 10,500-ton Liberty ship named for an early champion of A. F. of L. organized labor, and president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at its inception in 1891.

"Attended by numerous I. B. E. W. officials who included representatives of both Los Angeles and Marine Unit of Local B-11, launching of the Henry Miller again honors American Federation of Labor officials whose fortitude and loyal defense of the organized worker during formative days of unionism contributed much to present day A. F. of L. success.

### HONORS ANOTHER A. F. OF L. LEADER

"Including the Samuel Gompers, late

(Continued on page 80)



THE GOOD SHIP "HENRY MILLER" TAKES TO THE SEA

# Railroad **RATES** Freeze

## Types to Regions

(Second of a series of articles on freight rates.)

**P**ROTECTING the public from undue discrimination is one of the principal motives for establishing customary governmental regulation over railroads and other public utility enterprises. The task of regulation is to keep the terms of doing business as fair as possible to all interests in day-by-day decisions, with a review of results from time to time to make sure that regulation is actually accomplishing its intended purpose. In recent years much evidence has accumulated to suggest that an unwholesome condition has developed in the form of undue regional variations in freight rates. Hence, it was a logical development that, in 1939, the Interstate Commerce Commission opened a comprehensive investigation of class rates in all parts of the country east of the Rocky Mountains; and in 1940 Congress legislated to make such an investigation mandatory and to require the abatement of any undue regional discrimination such an investigation might disclose. This article is devoted to the presentation of an examination of certain evidences that the present regionalization of freight rates is contrary to sound public policy.

### SPECIALIZATION

Far advanced from pioneer self-sufficiency, the United States has become a land of exceedingly specialized people.

Atlantic states favored for manufacture, while southern states are favored for raw materials. Is this favorable to standard of living of workers?

The aggregate labors of society are delegated to highly differentiated human beings and instruments of production, transportation and distribution, and as with persons and tools, so with the parts of the country there is a marked specialization by community, state and region.

Sometimes this regional specialization is in response to climate and geology. For example, these factors make cotton growing feasible in the southern part of the country but not in Maine and Minnesota, and copper mining is possible in Arizona but not in Rhode Island. Sometimes this specialization comes about from planning for greatest economy, as in the manufacture of steel in Pittsburgh, Chicago, Birmingham. At other times it begins more or less by accidents of the kind that established rubber manufacturing in Akron and automobiles in southern Michigan.

With the fact of specialization there can be no quarrel. Without it the services and products of the 20th century could not be; the standard of living would relapse to the level of the pioneers. How-

ever, it appears that there can be and is too much of one kind of specialization in the United States, that is, in raw materials production including agricultural products, in relation to another kind, that is, manufactured products. Freight rate inequalities are in some indeterminate but considerable measure responsible for determining what shall be produced in each part of the country.

### STRENGTHEN THE ECONOMIC ORDER

Since both raw materials and manufacturing are strongly differentiated by regions, the problem is one not only of readjusting the uses of men, capital and materials but also of strengthening the economic order of the regions where raw materials predominate.

In the first article of this series there was a discussion of the several rate territories into which the United States is divided and it was shown that there are five of these territories, namely, Official, Southern, Southwestern, Western Trunk Line and Mountain-Pacific. Among the regions the Official freight rate territory, which includes the area bordered by the Mississippi River, Ohio River, Potomac River, Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, is giving far more than the rest of the territories to industrial pursuits. It is an intensely developed region on any account, with 53 per cent of the national population and 55 per cent of the gainfully employed, dwelling in only 16 per cent of the national land area. This Official territory has 69 per cent of the employment in manufacturing; and in the latest year of record its industries accounted for 76 per cent of the country's manufacturing activity. (Measured by value added by manufacture which is equivalent to the difference between the value of manufactured products and the cost of materials, fuel, purchased electric energy and containers used in manufacturing as shown in the "Census of Manufacturers for 1939".)

### CONTRAST

In sharp contrast to its high position in population, total employment, and manufacturing employment, Official territory has only 29 per cent of the national total engaged in the extractive occupations that produce the foodstuffs and raw materials: agriculture, forestry and fishing and the extraction of minerals. In absolute quantity, employment in raw materials within Official territory is large but it is definitely subordinate in the ratio of 88.6 per cent manufacturing trade and service to 11.4 per cent extractive.

In comparison with the number engaged in adding value to raw materials by manufacturing, buying and selling, transporting and financing production, there are entirely too many people dependent on the production of primary raw materials. National requirements of most staple crops and all we can profitably market abroad can be produced by a much smaller labor force, especially if

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FREIGHT RATES AFFECT CONSUMERS, AND ALSO RAIL WORKERS AS CONSUMERS

HERE is the script used by Robert W. McChesney, president, National Electrical Contractors Association, and Ed J. Brown, international president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, on the Blue network "Labor for Victory" program in December. Phil Pearl, director of public relations, American Federation of Labor, acted as master of ceremonies.

*Pearl:* There is lots of talk these days about postwar problems and planning. That's as it should be. The trouble is that there has been too little action about these all-important matters. And that is why we think you will be really interested in our story today—which is an action story. Right here at the microphone, ready to report to you, are the two men who are chiefly responsible for the development of a specific and constructive postwar program designed to stimulate business activity and to provide the maximum number of jobs in one of America's key industries. They are Ed J. Brown, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Robert W. McChesney, president of the National Electrical Contractors Association. Suppose you start us off, Mr. McChesney by telling us how the electrical industry happens to be so far ahead of other industries in making progress on postwar plans?

*McChesney:* One of the reasons, Mr. Pearl, is that we didn't have to wait until the end of the war to be confronted by postwar problems. We've got them right now.

*Pearl:* What do you mean by that?

*McChesney:* Well, as you know, the war construction program has already been practically completed—and in record time. Scarcely any construction, except for war purposes, is now permitted because of shortage of materials. As a result construction activity at present is far below even the worst depression years. The current program is at the rate of two billion dollars a year. Last year it was at the rate of 13½ billion dollars. At the low point of the depression it was no worse than three and one-half billions a year. Facing these facts, management and labor in our industry realized immediate action was vital to our self-preservation.

*Pearl:* How did you proceed?

*McChesney:* We decided that this was a matter in which both labor and management were in the same boat—with the boat leaking. So we felt it was only fair to enlist the help of everyone in the boat to keep it afloat.

*Pearl:* Meaning by that labor-management cooperation?

*McChesney:* Yes, and fortunately we had a good basis for that in our industry. No other industry in America has a better record for close and effective labor-management cooperation than ours.

*Pearl:* That's a broad and challenging statement. What proof have you to support it?

*McChesney:* The record speaks for itself. More than 20 years ago we—that is, labor and management—set up a Council for Industrial Relations with the purpose

## Brown, McChesney Praise INDUSTRY PLANNING

### Go on national hook-up to explain planning achievements in electrical construction industry

of making the electrical construction industry a strikeless industry. When the contractor and the union representatives cannot agree on any dispute, the matter is referred to the council for voluntary arbitration. The results of this program have been well-nigh perfect. We have not had a single strike in our industry on questions involving wages or working conditions since 1920.

*Pearl:* That's a record to be proud of. But, to get back to our story, I suppose you were able to attack your postwar problems through this council you've just told me about?

*McChesney:* Exactly. Our first problem was to determine what could be done to meet our immediate emergency of not enough work for electrical contractors and not enough jobs for their skilled employees. After talking it over and analyzing all the factors involved, we hit upon a solution which we have submitted to the Government.

*Pearl:* And what is that?

*McChesney:* Our proposal calls for the assignment of electrical contractors to do repair, installation and maintenance

work in shipyards and war plants. In that way we can materially assist the war effort. We have the tools, the materials, the skilled workers and the "know-how." We can save industry money and we can save the Government money. We can help solve the manpower shortage where it exists and release younger men for war service. This plan holds good not only for the immediate future but for the postwar period too.

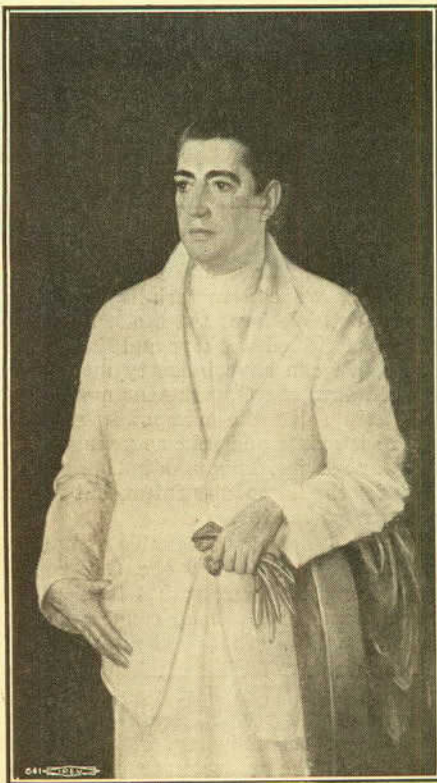
*Pearl:* It sounds reasonable and practical to me and I hope the Government goes along. But surely that isn't all you have done about long-range postwar problems. Tell us more about that.

*McChesney:* We have taken three important steps. The first was to make a survey of the possibilities of future expansion of our industry. That has been completed. The prospects are tremendous. With the proper encouragement, the first announcement of peace can be the signal for the greatest construction program America has ever seen. The war has taught us many new uses for electricity—benefits which we can bring to American homes, factories and commercial buildings in the postwar period. That's going to create a vast reservoir of new work. Secondly, we have explored and discovered many new ways of increasing our efficiency of operations. That will result in lower costs to the public and conse-

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They broadcast the idea of planning in electrical construction industry.  
Left to right: Brown, Pearl, McChesney.



"THE SURGEON"

C. E. A. Winslow, M. D., professor of preventive medicine, Yale University, debated a representative of American Medical Association (Dr. Mannix) in Boston recently. So ably did he defend the rights of common men to have medical care, we take pleasure in presenting a portion of his address.

**I** THINK we should plan for a situation in this country which is based on the peace-time principle. There are four groups in the entire population. One group of people can meet the emergency costs of medical care by selling bonds or pulling on reserves. These are the families who have ample margins. It is dangerous to set figures as they will differ with the sizes of families and with different parts of the country, but let us say roughly that a family with an income of \$4,000 to \$5,000 can probably meet the emergency cost of illness. They have reserves. This comprises a small group, of course. There is a considerably larger group—varying in family size, and with incomes ranging from \$1,500 to \$3,000, who cannot meet the emergency costs of illness. They are not likely to have reserves but have to meet emergencies when they arise. These people are able to budget for voluntary insurance and it is the ideal solution for them. Families of that income level can pay for this voluntary insurance and they are ideally cared for by this system. Add these two groups together and you have 25 per cent of the population. Add to this 25 per cent, 5 per cent who cannot pay anything. But between the second and fourth groups is the third group, which is the large one, and which in normal times would comprise three-fourths of the population. Those people with family

# EMINENT PHYSICIAN *Speaks* *For Social Security*

Dr. C. E. A. Winslow,  
Yale University, takes physi-  
cians to task for opposition to  
health insurance

incomes from \$750 to \$1,500 or \$2,000, with large families, cannot readily pay even \$100 or \$125 a year to insure medical care. Many of them cannot pay even part of this. They can pay something, and I think, Mr. Mannix, that on this point Mr. Altmeyer's judgment is fairly valid. We would not think of going to an outstanding brain surgeon and telling him, "I don't think you are right; I think I know better"; yet Mr. Altmeyer and his group represent the best in the field of economics. Economics have some basic facts and I think you should recognize that they are right when they say that this group never has, will not, and cannot be covered by any system of voluntary insurance. It is true that many of the families in a war boom community—people who formerly did nothing more than sweep floors—are now getting \$4,000 a year and can buy things up to almost any extent. What is going to happen when things settle down to normal and the universal income for all families is not over \$2,000 to \$2,500? You will have a major section which cannot buy hospital insurance. In normal times, I think to say that 10-15 per cent can be cared for is entirely sound. If you take, for instance, the group of people who have incomes of such a level as to be within the old-age insurance plan in Massachusetts—77 per cent of the working population—this represents very fairly the very large group which can be cared for only by a universal system of insurance, and one which is the real point of compulsion, though I do not think the latter is a very pleasant name. In the latter case the contribution by the individual would be supplemented by a contribution from the employer, and usually by a contribution by the state. That is the difference between compulsory and voluntary. There are only two ways, as far as I know, of providing adequate medical care:

1. Compulsory insurance.
2. State medicine—which is direct service by the physician provided by the state.

## VAST DIFFERENCE

No other method has ever been suggested anywhere except these two. There is a very great difference between these two, and if I have any quarrel with Mr. Mannix it is because of his lack of clear distinction between the matter of payment and the matter of service. He spoke

of government managing hospitals and managing medical service. Their payment has to do with dollars. There is no connection with the way in which service is rendered. You may have group practice providing service to individual patients. You can have individual doctors under a group payment plan. That is the distinction between countries like Russia, who have state medical service, and the English system, which is built around the practitioner in his office. These two have nothing to do with each other. You can have maximum control of service and no control of funds. It is most important to get these two things completely distinct. What would compulsory service mean? Hospital service would mean that hospitals would not be affected in any way except that certain people would have certain benefits, private rooms, etc., others, coming in under Blue Cross plans, would have this type of coverage, but another, and larger group, would come in whose hospital bills would be paid by the Compulsory Insurance Fund to which the patient, employer, and state have contributed, and I should hope that they would have the indigents on the same basis.

## EXAMPLE IN T. B. FIELD

I think the best example of adequate medical care in one special field is that of tuberculosis and its method of payment in service. Please forget that the T. B. hospital is state owned. That has nothing to do with what I am going to say. When a patient comes into a T. B. hospital he often comes without any means—from the poorest to the richest, but all get the best medical care available. T. B. sanitariums represent the best there is. If a rich man comes in, he pays the full cost. If a poor man comes in, the town pays part and the state pays part. Doctors treat all patients the same. The method of payment is divorced from the method of treatment. Prepayment is there from one source or another. That is the way the compulsory system would affect the hospital. It would not involve control of practice or interfere with anything, except that the hospitals would have to collect unpaid bills. I think it is wonderful that you began with the hospital part of the bill. England began with the general practitioner and does not provide anything but what the general practitioner must give in his office. They had another system for hospital care. I feel that you should begin with the most unpredictable part of the bill. General practitioner care does not present anything like such extreme range. I think it is better to begin with hospital care but we should also in-

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OWI Photo.

SHE SERVES IN INDUSTRY

**M**Y name is Mary Gordon, mother of a six-year-old son. My husband, Tom, enlisted in the United States Navy shortly after Pearl Harbor. A seaman's pay allotment did not go far so I decided to do war work and help maintain my family unit.

I applied for war work at the United States Employment Exchange. I was told that unskilled women were in demand and received pay while learning. I was sent to the Electro-Winding Corporation, manufacturers of radio coils, and started work in March, 1942. My hourly wage was 40 cents per hour. I consoled myself that when experienced I would get a raise.

By April, 1942, I was winding the same number of coils as the other girls, so I asked the manager for a raise. The manager said, "an employee has to serve at least three months before getting the rate." Forty-five cents per hour was the general rate and with which the girls were dissatisfied. Helen, a new employee, was hired at the 45 cent per hour rate. Helen explained that she was experienced having worked before in a union factory and there received 60 cents per hour.

#### UNION ENTERS PICTURE

Helen was immediately delegated to obtain the services of the union. Next day she distributed applications to sign. The union official stressed it was important that a majority sign up for the union. All the girls signed up. Next pay day I received a raise.

The union official wrote and phoned our employer for an appointment. Our employer was always out of town. It was the middle of April, 1942, when the union official succeeded in meeting our employer. We were thrilled when the employer and the union official conferred. That the union was here was an inspiration and we exceeded our production quota. That night the union official reported that the employer didn't want any union in the factory so it would be necessary to apply

## Why LABOR LEADERS

### Get Gray Hair

By WILLIAM BEEDIE, International Representative, I. B. E. W.

Due process now takes months and girl unionists grow impatient, go home and quit union

to a Government agency for authorization.

In May, 1942, the union and company officials conferred at the National Labor Relations Board. The employer would not consent to recognize the union so it was explained to us that by due process of law a trial hearing would be held by the National Labor Relations Board. It was June, 1942, before this hearing was held and in July, 1942, an election was ordered to find out if we really wanted the union. Despite the fact that the girls were getting tired of the delays and several had quit, the election results were unanimous for the union.

#### WAIT, WAIT, WAIT

After the election we learned we would have to wait until the National Labor Relations Board issued a certification of the election. It was August, 1942, before the N. L. R. B.'s certification was issued. In August our employer was out of town, so it was September, 1942, when negotiations for union contract and wage increases began. The negotiations broke off and were resumed with an official from the United States Department of Conciliation. Then a conciliator from the War Production Board and a mediator from the State Board of Mediation participated. Despite the intervention of these three officials no progress was made. It was finally agreed the disputes be arbitrated.

It was September, 1942, when we learned that the company could not agree upon an arbitrator. In October, 1942, the State Board of Mediation designated the arbitrator. We presented our case at the end of October, 1942. The arbitrator, a professor of law, couldn't understand our quota system or why a number of windings equalled cents so he said it would be necessary to make a survey of the industry. We asked how long this would take and were informed that due process of law takes time. Several more girls quit.

In November, 1942, the arbitrator rendered an award. Wages were to be increased 10 cents per hour. The union officials said it was a wonderful victory. We hesitantly asked when the increases began, only to learn that we must petition the War Labor Board for approval of the increases. Our employer refused to sign the War Labor Board petition as he said

there was nothing amicable in the award. After delay, the arbitrator and State Board of Mediation submitted the award to the War Labor Board.

In November, 1942, the War Labor Board returned the petition because the petition should go first to the minimum wage and hour division. No one seemed to know why. It took two weeks for the minimum wage and hour division to act, and in December, 1942, the War Labor Board received our petition and award. By this time only six of the original group of girls of March, 1942, were left. Newcomers had taken their places. The dissatisfaction with low wage rates still existed.

Weeks slipped into months and no action was forthcoming from the War Labor Board. In February, 1943, a group including myself obtained better paying jobs in another factory. We couldn't start work because our employer would not release us. We went to the War Manpower Commission who said we could not be released as our case was pending before the War Labor Board. Patriotism had involved us in being frozen in low paid jobs and we were no longer free agents.

#### COMPLETE DISGUST

In March, 1943, the girls, disgusted with due process of law and a multitude of Government agencies, stopped work. Immediately company, union, War Labor Board, state mediation, Army and Navy officials descended on us appealing to our patriotism, reminding us of some no-strike pledge we never knew about or gave and harassed us to return to work.

In May, 1943, I was the sole survivor of our March, 1942, group. The others quit to remain home and attend to household duties and help the war effort by collecting tin cans. In May, 1943, Tom, my husband, came home on leave. I told him the story of the multitude of Government labor agencies and our union activities. Tom, who was an old union man, said "Unions are not what they used to be. Stay home and attend to Junior and the house work." I did.

In June, 1943, the War Labor Board approved the wage increases but they must be approved by the stabilization bureau in Washington as the company had requested price increases. In July, 1943, the stabilization bureau approved the wage increases. I went down to the factory to give out the news. I knew no one as the employees were all new. Oh yes, they were discontented, sure they wanted a union; how do we start? I shuddered, murmured due process of law and fled.

# First CONTRACTING FIRM Gets Army-Navy "E"

By PAUL W. PYLE, L. U. No. 429

RECENTLY attended the thrilling ceremonies of the presentation of the Army and Navy "E" award to members of L. U. No. 429 employed with the E. J. Electric Installation Company. The local union maintains a closed shop contract with the company, installing all the electrical equipment on sea-going minesweepers and sub chasers built on the banks of the Cumberland river here in Nashville. So far it is the only company of its kind to receive such an award.

Invited guests included the governor, mayor, commissioner and other city officials as well as Army and Navy men of high rank.

It was a victorious affair for organized labor in Tennessee in that many of these officials, especially Governor Cooper, are free-spoken in their attitude against the cause. Yet on this occasion they were forced to admit credit as due.

## HIGH PRAISE FOR UNION

State Senator Claude Callicott, who was master of ceremonies, praised officials and members of L. U. No. 429 in his opening address, calling attention to their honor in keeping their no-strike pledge in good faith and mentioning his "good friends Ted Loftis, business agent,

Nashville scene of historic meeting. Attracts wide attention throughout district

and W. B. Doss, financial secretary, as unexcelled leaders of organized labor." He drew the loudest applause of the evening by denouncing, "and I'll wager there's not a John L. Lewis in the whole darned outfit."

## PRESENTATION OF BANNER

Lieutenant Commander Healy, superintendent of shipbuilding, Nashville area, was the first official introduced and his praise went high to "workers who have succeeded in helping turn the tide of war by production." He said, "this award is an example of such achievements in its highest bracket." Lieutenant Commander Healy then officially presented the Army and Navy "E" banner to President Joseph (of E. J.) which was unfurled and raised by O. F. Conger, superintendent, and Glenn M. Ellison, construction superintendent of the Nashville plant.

Capt. C. Alexander, U. S. Quartermasters' Department, read an official

address direct from the Undersecretary of War. At the beginning of his speech he pleaded for mercy, explaining that he was the only Army representative in a room full of Navy men and war workers. Very soon afterward, however, he proved that he wasn't outnumbered in his ability to speak. He very convincingly pointed out factors regarding cooperation between the Army and Navy and what together they have done and are doing with an optimistic slant toward war conditions at this time. His speech ended as he presented the "E" medals to Job Steward Ray Llewellyn, and with a gaze toward the medals in his hand he said, "I'd consider it a high honor to be designated to wear one of these myself."

Mr. T. H. Joseph, president and co-organizer of the E. J. Electric Installation Company, founded in 1899, very modestly thanked the representatives of the Army and Navy for the presentation, declaring it was the attainment of an ambition. He assured them his company would not let up but continue on with even stronger efforts than before. He thanked the employees for their efforts. "You are the men whose skill and industry enable fighting men to meet the enemy with the knowledge that you have given the means that will mean the victory. When you go before the final tribunal you can truthfully say that you have done your best that liberty may live."

Governor Cooper, in his speech, expressed high praise both for employees and management, adding that his knowledge of production was clear, being a veteran of World War I himself.

## LABOR UNTIL VICTORY

Job Steward Raymond Llewellyn, representing the employees, thanked the Army and Navy officials for the award and the management of the company for its cooperation. He assured them that labor's job wasn't nearly complete and wouldn't be until victory was won.

Mr. Ted Loftis spoke next and said, "I have been business agent of this local union for 14 years and in that time I have been forced to call some strikes—I have never regretted any of them in the least." He put emphasis on the fact that L. U. No. 429 has not only kept its no-strike pledge but has not had a strike since defense work started, and Tennessee had the honor of having one of the first major jobs. He praised the men and officials of the E. J. Company, stating they were one of the fairest contractors he had had the pleasure of dealing with. He explained the policy of the organization and its efforts. He told his audience, "we are not trouble makers, but really peace makers—only representing the rights and freedom of individuals." And he gave the immediate affair as an example of his statements.

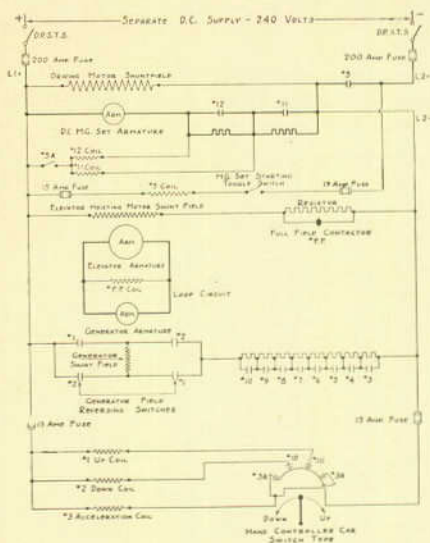
Vice President Arthur Bennett of the Fourth District was then introduced, and he took the floor where Business Manager Loftis left off. The amazing record of the E. J. Electric Company, in their number of years dealing with the I. B.

(Continued on page 73)



Front row, seated: F. Trapp, electrical inspector, U. S. Navy; G. M. Ellison, E. J. construction superintendent, L. U. No. 429; W. A. Walker, general foreman, L. U. No. 429; R. Stansell, foreman, L. U. No. 429; J. Roland, L. U. No. 429; L. Brown, foreman, L. U. No. 429; J. O. Boyd, president, L. U. No. 429; R. Llewellyn, job steward, L. U. No. 429; T. Maunsell, L. U. No. 429; C. Smith, L. U. No. 429; H. Stuteville, L. U. No. 429; H. Brown, foreman, L. U. No. 429; H. Oliver, L. U. No. 429; O. F. Conger, E. J. office superintendent; W. Fulcher, L. U. No. 429; H. Zimmer, L. U. No. 429; J. Redd, L. U. No. 429; A. Thomas, L. U. No. 429; Paul Pyle, L. U. No. 429. Second row, standing: E. A. Shelby, assistant electrical inspector, U. S. Navy; Lt. R. Alexander, U. S. Navy; C. Davis, L. U. No. 429; E. Cook, L. U. No. 429; E. Sutton, kneeling, L. U. No. 429; E. Parks, L. U. No. 429; R. Green, L. U. No. 429; L. Feinstein, L. U. No. 429; J. Kapp, E. J. draftsman; J. Woods, L. U. No. 429; T. Patterson, L. U. No. 429; J. Travis, kneeling, L. U. No. 429; J. Fields, L. U. No. 429; J. Engles, L. U. No. 429; Lt. F. Mitchell, machinery inspector, U. S. Navy; Lt. H. Rider, in charge of shipbuilding, local office, U. S. Navy. Third row, standing: Mr. Wills, assistant electrical inspector, U. S. Navy; F. Mitchell, L. U. No. 429; M. Dorris, L. U. No. 429; F. Moore, L. U. No. 429; E. Kidwell, L. U. No. 429; B. K. Williamson, L. U. No. 429; H. Loftis, L. U. No. 429; T. Fields, L. U. No. 429; K. C. Alexander, L. U. No. 429; K. Duggar, L. U. No. 429; R. Dillingham, L. U. No. 429; H. Purvis, L. U. No. 429.

## D. C. TO D. C. ELEMENTARY VARIABLE VOLTAGE WIRING STRAIGHT LINE



Control sequence for elementary elevator variable voltage straight line (explanation at end of article).

ONE of the chief reasons for the popularity of direct current drive in the elevator game today is the ease with which the elevator motors' speeds and directions of rotation are controlled with what is known as "variable-voltage control." The nickname for this control is an "iron hand in a velvet glove."

There are different names used for the generator-field-controlled circuits used on elevators. They are known as Generator-Voltage Control, Ward-Leonard System of Control, Variable-Voltage-Control and Unit Multi-Voltage-Control.

There are three machines necessary to this particular form of elementary control with d. c. current and four machines with a. c. current, namely, the elevator hoisting motor and motor generator set. Each elevator requires a separate generator for each elevator motor, in addition a motor is required to drive each generator. On a. c. current, an excitor is necessary. These last-mentioned machines are mechanically connected. The remarkable characteristics of this control which can be obtained in no other way, account for its continued and increasing use of direct current motors in the face of an almost universal alternating current supply.

## HOW IT WORKS

The elementary variable voltage diagram d. c. to d. c. is connected in its simplest form and shows how the elevator motor's field is excited from a separate source of direct current. The generator's field is excited in a similar way except that its current contains a reversing switch S and a field rheostat R. The generator's armature is electrically connected to the armature of the motor. This is known as the "armature loop circuit." By means of the reversing switch S and the rheostat R, the voltage supplied to the armature of the main motor is reversed and adjusted. This is accomplished with a field resistor R in series with shunt field circuit of the generator.

# IRON HAND *in Velvet*

## Glove Described

By H. G. HARRINGTON, Chairman, Elevator Maintenance Electricians, Chicago

Adjustable-speed, motor-drive, variable-voltage-control popular for its nice handling of elevators

Since the generator's output may be varied from zero to maximum in either polarity, the speed of the driven motor will follow the voltage and its direction of rotation will agree with the polarity of the generator. Reversing polarity:—To change the polarity if a generator keeps the same rotation, it is necessary to reverse the magnetism in the field circuit which is done by exciting the shunt field in the opposite direction. This control is accomplished through the adjustment of the relatively small generator field current, averaging 10 to 15 amperes, which makes use of the scheme of changing the armature voltage on the elevator motor to accomplish the desired change in speed. This method of adjusting the elevator motor speed is just as simple as that of shunt field-control.

## CHANGES

Secondary speed changes are much more easily accomplished in d. c. drives than in a. c. drives, since changes may be accomplished by change in generator field strength of an individual generator for hoisting motors. Due to the ease with which this secondary change may be accomplished on d. c. motors without affecting primary speed changes (prime mover), d. c. motors are used more frequently in coincidental drives than are a. c. motors.

A review is desirable of that which

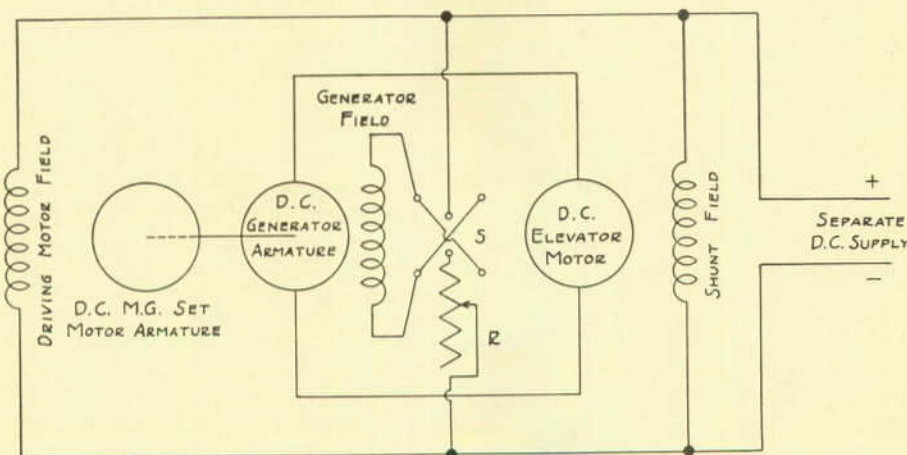
basically determines the speed at which any motor, a. c. or d. c., will operate. A clear understanding may be possible if the subject is approached from the standpoint of torque required and torque produced by the motor. If, at any instance, the torque produced by the motor exceeds the torque required, the excess torque will result in acceleration of the motor. If the torque required is in excess of the torque produced, the motor will decelerate. The acceleration or deceleration will continue until the torque balance is established.

## SPEED AFFECTED

If there is a change in certain of the electrical values, such as the voltage on d. c. motors, or the frequency on a. c. motors, the speed will certainly be affected, because these changes in electrical values will have an effect upon the torque produced. This change in speed, either upward or downward, will continue until the torque balance is again established. If the torque demand changes, an unbalance will result and there will be a speed change either upward or downward, which will result in such a readjustment of the electrical factors as to accomplish the torque balance; at which point there will be no further change. This method of approach requires no distinction between a. c. or d. c. motors, and is universal in its application.

In either an a. c. induction motor or a d. c. motor, a reduction in the speed of the rotor results in an increased rotor current with a consequent increased torque, other conditions remaining the same. (In the case of an a. c. motor,

(Continued on page 76)



VARIABLE VOLTAGE ELEMENTARY CIRCUIT

# Official Business

Following is the vote of the membership on the recent proposition submitted by the Executive Council as per Article XXIX, Section 2, of the Constitution:

This amendment is submitted by the Executive Council as per Article IX, Section 6, and Article XXIX, Section 2, of the Constitution:

## PROPOSITION:

The International Executive Council recommends the adoption of the following assessment plan to be an extra paragraph of Sec. 6, Art. XIV: that starting January, 1944, to and including June, 1944, each beneficial member pay a one dollar assessment each of those months; and that starting July, 1944, until the next convention, said assessment be reduced to 50c a month.

And that said assessment be allocated as follows: Of the \$1.00 assessment, 70c to the pension fund and 30c to the mortuary fund of the E. W. B. A.; and of the 50c assessment, 20c to the pension fund, and 30c to the mortuary fund of the E. W. B. A.

L. U.	Location	In Favor	Opposed
B-1	St. Louis, Mo.	1925	0
B-2	St. Louis, Mo.	112	22
B-3	New York, N. Y.	9449	0
4	New Orleans, La.	5	1
B-5	Pittsburgh, Pa.	805	0
6	San Francisco, Calif.	379	261
7	Springfield, Mass.	130	0
8	Toledo, Ohio	164	0
B-9	Chicago, Ill.	2628	399
10	Butler, Pa.	25	0
B-11	Los Angeles Co., Calif.	232	364
12	Pueblo, Colo.	62	0
16	Evansville, Ind.	42	68
B-17	Detroit, Mich.	763	0
B-18	Los Angeles, Calif.	125	310
22	Omaha, Nebr.	190	0
B-23	St. Paul, Minn.	0	626
B-25	Long Island, N. Y.	191	0
26	Washington, D. C.	657	0
B-28	Baltimore, Md.	464	0
30	Erie, Pa.	5	130
B-31	Duluth, Minn.	108	195
B-32	Lima, Ohio	34	50
B-33	New Castle, Pa.	25	0
B-34	Peoria, Ill.	147	0
35	Hartford, Conn.	186	0
37	New Britain, Conn.	67	0
B-38	Cleveland, Ohio	1144	0
B-39	Cleveland, Ohio	394	0
40	Hollywood, Calif.	190	58
B-41	Buffalo, N. Y.	337	0
B-43	Syracuse, N. Y.	183	0
B-46	Seattle, Wash.	354	465
B-48	Portland, Ore.	9644	0
B-50	Oakland, Calif.	300	0
52	Newark, N. J.	587	0
54	Columbus, Ohio	34	0
55	Des Moines, Iowa	65	0
B-56	Erie, Pa.	38	0
B-57	Salt Lake City, Utah	77	23
B-58	Detroit, Mich.	1283	0
60	San Antonio, Texas	59	17
64	Youngstown, Ohio	88	0
B-65	Butte, Mont.	0	219
B-66	Houston, Texas	101	116
67	Quincy, Ill.	0	30
68	Denver, Colo.	65	0
70	Washington, D. C.	0	187
72	Waco, Texas	78	0
B-73	Spokane, Wash.	90	71
B-77	Seattle, Wash.	473	691
B-79	Syracuse, N. Y.	13	2
80	Norfolk, Va.	69	36
81	Scranton, Pa.	99	0
82	Dayton, Ohio	110	0
B-84	Atlanta, Ga.	372	0
B-86	Rochester, N. Y.	270	0
87	Newark, Ohio	0	9
88	Chillicothe, Ohio	11	3
B-90	New Haven, Conn.	189	0
B-93	E. Liverpool, Ohio	11	4
94	Kewanee, Ill.	3	5
B-95	Joplin, Mo.	15	4
96	Worcester, Mass.	183	0
B-98	Philadelphia, Pa.	1009	0
99	Providence, R. I.	231	0
100	Fresno, Calif.	37	30
101	Cincinnati, Ohio	6	0
B-102	Paterson, N. J.	115	0
103	Boston, Mass.	930	0
104	Boston, Mass.	300	0
B-105	Hamilton, Ont.	6	9
B-106	Jamestown, N. Y.	61	0
B-107	Grand Rapids, Mich.	125	0
B-108	Tampa, Fla.	54	59
110	St. Paul, Minn.	25	52
111	Denver, Colo.	43	14
113	Colorado Springs, Colo.	11	5

L. U.	Location	In Favor	Opposed	L. U.	Location	In Favor	Opposed
B-114	Ft. Dodge, Iowa	27	7	307	Cumberland, Md.	18	2
115	Kingston, Ont.	30	0	308	St. Petersburg, Fla.	35	0
116	Ft. Worth, Texas	350	0	B-309	E. St. Louis, Ill.	309	0
117	Elgin, Ill.	11	0	311	Chattanooga, Tenn.	33	43
121	Washington, D. C.	126	0	312	Spencer, N. C.	33	32
122	Great Falls, Mont.	225	0	313	Wilmington, Del.	9	22
B-124	Kansas City, Mo.	477	0	B-316	Nashville, Tenn.	11	28
B-125	Portland, Ore.	464	178	318	Knoxville, Tenn.	70	0
127	Kenosha, Wis.	27	0	323	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	90	0
129	Elyria, Ohio	32	15	325	Binghamton, N. Y.	26	6
B-130	New Orleans, La.	30	82	326	Lawrence, Mass.	0	512
133	Middletown, N. Y.	11	0	B-327	Dover, N. J.	1	3
B-134	Chicago, Ill.	5652	215	328	Oswego, N. Y.	77	0
135	La Crosse, Wis.	21	0	329	Shreveport, La.	0	108
B-138	Hamilton, Ont.	10	4	B-330	Webster, S. Dak.	3	8
139	Elmira, N. Y.	15	5	331	Rocky Mount, N. C.	0	104
143	Harrisburg, Pa.	90	0	332	San Jose, Calif.	62	33
B-145	Rock Island, Ill.	182	0	B-333	Portland, Maine	11	10
146	Decatur, Ill.	69	0	335	Boston, Mass.	0	38
150	Waukegan, Ill.	40	0	338	Denison, Texas	166	17
152	Deer Lodge, Mont.	60	0	339	Ft. William, Ont.	48	17
B-153	South Bend, Ind.	29	27	B-340	Sacramento, Calif.	445	0
156	Ft. Worth, Texas	23	1	341	Livingston, Mont.	10	1
158	Green Bay, Wis.	1	24	B-344	Prince Rupert, B. C.	18	0
B-159	Madison, Wis.	11	15	B-345	Mobile, Ala.	1	11
B-160	Minneapolis, Minn.	0	773	B-347	Des Moines, Iowa	92	0
B-163	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	0	120	B-348	Calgary, Alta.	203	0
164	Jersey City, N. J.	385	0	349	Miami, Fla.	236	0
166	Schenectady, N. Y.	28	1	B-350	Hannibal, Mo.	117	0
173	Ottumwa, Iowa	76	0	351	Olean, N. Y.	29	0
175	Chattanooga, Tenn.	28	27	352	Lansing, Mich.	32	6
176	Joliet, Ill.	60	0	353	Toronto, Ont.	379	0
B-180	Vallejo, Calif.	42	22	B-354	Salt Lake City, Utah	178	0
181	Utica, N. Y.	10	36	B-356	Washburn, N. Dak.	5	4
184	Galesburg, Ill.	112	0	B-357	Las Vegas, Nev.	77	4
185	Helena, Mont.	81	0	B-358	Perth Amboy, N. J.	123	0
190	New Braunfels, Texas	11	26	B-359	Miami, Fla.	0	102
191	Everett, Wash.	18	81	360	Oakland, Calif.	19	63
193	Springfield, Ill.	150	0	361	Lebanon, Pa.	9	8
194	Shreveport, La.	0	101	362	Washington, D. C.	9	9
195	Milwaukee, Wis.	38	8	363	Spring Valley, N. Y.	0	16
197	Rockford, Ill.	41	10	365	Knoxville, Tenn.	18	84
200	Bloomington, Ill.	40	0	366	Two Harbors, Minn.	27	4
B-202	Anaconda, Mont.	25	8	367	Easton, Pa.	66	0
B-203	San Francisco, Calif.	699	0	B-369	Louisville, Ky.	1351	0
209	Logansport, Ind.	54	0	370	Twin Falls, Idaho	30	0
211	Atlantic City, N. J.	15	18	B-372	Boone, Iowa	79	0
B-212	Cincinnati, Ohio	360	0	375	Allentown, Pa.	6	10
B-213	Vancouver, B. C.	497	0	377	Lynn, Mass.	60	0
214	Chicago, Ill.	113	52	380	Norristown, Pa.	38	0
215	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	48	0	384	Muskogee, Okla.	15	1
217	Ogden, Utah	10	2	386	Texarkana, Ark.	0	63
B-220	Clifton Forge, Va.	1	33	B-388	Charleroi, Pa.	7	0
222	Bar Harbor, Maine	0	9	389	Glens Falls, N. Y.	15	0
223	Brockton, Mass.	7	19	393	Havre, Mont.	11	6
B-224	New Bedford, Mass.	0	124	394	Auburn, N. Y.	1	8
226	Topeka, Kans.	19	0	B-395	Dickinson, N. Dak.	0	9
229	York, Pa.	7	8	396	Boston, Mass.	65	0
230	Victoria, B. C.	267	0	397	Balboa, C. Z.	350	0
231	Sioux City, Iowa	20	0	400	Asbury Park, N. J.	79	0
B-232	Kaukauna, Wis.	12	0	401	Reno, Nev.	14	0
235	Taunton, Mass.	13	3	403	Norfolk, Va.	0	96
237	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	107	12	405	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	16	4
238	Asheville, N. C.	15	0	406	Stratford, Ont.	0	31
B-239	Jamestown, N. Dak.	1	8	B-407	Greensboro, N. C.	0	50
240	Muscatine, Iowa	8	2	B-408	Missoula, Mont.	31	15
241	Ithaca, N. Y.	4	12	409	Winnipeg, Man.	53	33
B-244	Lincoln, Nebr.	29	38	B-411	Warren, Ohio	245	0
245	Toledo, Ohio	59	17	413	Santa Barbara, Calif.	36	8
B-246	Steubenville, Ohio	0	106	B-414	Lancaster, Pa.	93	0
B-249	Geneva, N. Y.	0	4	415	Cheyenne, Wyo.	16	0
253	Birmingham, Ala.	0	33	417	Coffeyville, Kans.	33	4
B-258	Troy, Ohio	6	6	B-420	Waterbury, Conn.	22	69
259	Salem, Mass.	3	23	421	Concord, N. H.	1	11
B-260	Camden, Ark.	0	25	B-423	Mobridge, S. Dak.	13	13
B-263	Dubuque, Iowa	14	9	424	Edmonton, Alta.	8	8
265	Lincoln, Nebr.	39	0	B-425	Fairmont, W. Va.	25	0
268	Newport, R. I.	13	3	426	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	8	0
269	Trenton, N. J.	122	0	427	Springfield, Ill.	3	55
271	Wichita, Kans.	26	41	428	Bakersfield, Calif.	24	4
B-273	Gallion, Ohio	9	3	B-429	Nashville, Tenn.	527	0
274	E. St. Louis, Ill.	195	0	430	Racine, Wis.	35	0
275	Muskegon, Mich.	23	1	B-431	Mason City, Iowa	94	0
B-276	Superior, Wis.	386	0	B-434	Douglas, Ariz.	75	0
B-277	New York, N. Y.	59	73	B-435	Winnipeg, Man.	30	2
278	Corpus Christi, Texas	38	1	436	El Dorado, Ark.	0	53
B-279	South Boston, Va.	0	48	B-437	Flat River, Mass.	42	2
280	Salem, Oreg.	17	1	B-438	Troy, N. Y.	67	2
281	Anderson, Ind.	18	0	B-439	Camden, N. J.	65	21
B-288	Waterloo, Iowa	10	6	B-440	Riverside, Calif.	31	11
B-289	Durham, N. C.	0	20	B-441	Santa Ana, Calif.	14	8
291	Boise, Idaho	14	2	443	Montgomery, Ala.	9	0
B-292	Minneapolis, Minn.	492	0	444	Ponca City, Okla.	26	4
293	Columbus, Ohio	15	3	448	Middletown, N. Y.	0	12
294	Hibbing, Minn.	27	9	449	Pocatello, Idaho	10	9
295	Little Rock, Ark.	661	0	452	Burlington, Iowa	0	6
296	Berlin, N. H.	10	0	454	Susquehanna, Pa.	87	0
B-297	Harvey, N. Dak.	0	5	B-455	Springfield, Mass.	0	10
B-300	Montpelier, Vt.	27	50	B-456	New Brunswick, N. J.	41	0
301	Texarkana, Texas	0	66	457	Port Arthur, Texas	14	6
B-302	Richmond, Calif.	162	258	458	Aberdeen, Wash.	52	0
303	St. Catharines, Ont.	5	3	459	Johnstown, Pa.	19	13
B-304	Topeka, Kans.	488	62	460	Midland, Texas	7	1
B-305	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	38	18	461	Aurora, Ill.	45	0
B-306	Akron, Ohio	165	0				

(Continued on page 74)

# I. B. E. W. Votes 4 To 1 To Stabilize Benefits

*Minutes of the Fourth Quarterly Meeting  
of the International Executive Council*

THE meeting was called to order and presided over by Chairman Paulsen. On roll call all members reported present, namely:

C. M. Paulsen, J. L. McBride, F. L. Kelley, D. W. Tracy, C. F. Preller, Wm. G. Shord, Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., Charles Foehn, D. A. Manning.

The minutes of the September, 1943, council meeting were read and, on motion properly made and seconded, approved.

Chairman Paulsen appointed J. L. McBride and D. A. Manning as the committee on audit.

International Secretary Bugnizet reported that he had complied with council action of September, 1943, wherein he was authorized to open an account with the Bank of Nova Scotia, in the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, for the purpose of paying pension claims to our Canadian pensioned members, but that the bank officials had asked for a copy of the resolution, signed by the chairman and the secretary of the International Executive Council before they would place the fund in operation. This request of the bank officials was complied with.

International President Brown reported that he had complied with the request of the council, made at the third quarterly meeting, regarding a further investigation of the L. U. B-274 and L. U. B-309 controversy. The council, having received the additional evidence submitted by the International President and Representative J. W. Johnson on the case, decided that the decision of International President Brown, permitting members of L. U. B-274 (known as inside electrical workers) to transfer their membership from L. U. B-309 to L. U. B-274, the newly organized inside local union, be sustained.

International Secretary Bugnizet reported that he had complied with the request of the council (third quarterly meeting) whereby he was to request of the membership, through a referendum vote, that they assess themselves the sum of \$1.00 per month from January through June, 1944, and 50 cents per month from July, 1944, until the next convention of the I. B. E. W. The International Secretary further reported that the vote tabulated after December 15, 1943, was as follows:

For the assessment -----80,199  
Against the assessment -----22,979

The question "for the assessment" having received a majority of the votes cast, caused the council to instruct the International Secretary to comply with the mandate and notify the membership to

## Results of referendum announced in fourth quarterly report of International Execu- tive Council

that effect. The council instructed that inasmuch as the referendum called for a \$1.00 and a 50 cent monthly assessment, and the referendum stated how the division of these assessments was to be made, and as one of the divisions was to be allocated to the E. W. B. A., the International Secretary is not to collect any assessment from overage or incapacitated members of the I. B. E. W. who pay into the International Office as per capita tax the sum of \$1.10, plus the military service assessment per month, as those members do not participate in the E. W. B. A. and the law does not provide for the collection of sums less than the \$1.00 and the 50 cents per month.

The case of Dick King vs. L. U. B-66, which was before the council at its second quarterly meeting, which was decided by the council at its third quarterly meeting, again appeared before this meeting with what the complainant, Dick King, considered might be sufficient evidence to warrant a review of his case. The council reviewed the submitted evidence and decided that it did not add anything further to the case; therefore its decision in the case, as rendered at the third quarterly meeting, stands. The International Secretary is requested to refer as evidence all correspondence in the case, as well as a transcript of the decisions in the case, to the next highest tribunal within our Brotherhood, in an appeal from the council's decision.

International President Brown and International Secretary Bugnizet reported on the progress of the case of L. U. No. 40 vs. the Motion Picture Producers. All correspondence between the International Office and Vice President Milne was presented and read to the council. Inasmuch as the case has not been completed, the report was accepted as showing progress made.

Applications for pension, which were presented by the following-named members were examined:

*Formerly  
of L. U.*

I. O. Burke, William E. -----134  
" Carney, Fred Andrew -----134  
" Coffey, Robert Wallace -----725  
" Eagleston, James Blake -----104  
" Guttridge, George W. -----125  
" Johnston, H. B. -----202  
" Lacey, Paul H. -----134  
" Russell, Richard -----713



CHARLES M. PAULSEN  
chairman, I. E. C.

*Formerly  
of L. U.*

I. O. Thompson, Frank M. ----- 38  
" Toomey, Thomas -----134  
" White, W. A. -----309

L. U.

1 Hall, Edgar Jerome  
1 Weller, George  
2 Brown, William J.  
3 Franz, Ferdinand Anton  
3 Byrnes, George J.  
3 Franz Ferdinand Anton  
3 Ganz, Philip  
3 McDermott, Frank  
3 Miller, Eugene B.  
3 Olsen, Oscar W.  
3 Rahn, Frank  
3 Van Koolbergen, John J.  
3 Ward, Edward  
6 Monroe, Robert  
9 Cincoski, F. A.  
9 McGregor, James J.  
9 O'Donnell, William J.  
11 Smith, Walter A.  
18 O'Mara, James M.  
38 Shiland, Arthur D.  
38 Vermiley, Arthur Lewis  
55 Kelly, Isaac Newton  
65 Cochran, Frank W.  
65 Thurman, Harley H.  
102 Bennett, Alva  
103 Bunton, Edward W.  
103 Montague, Louis H.  
104 MacDonald, Daniel S.  
120 Burthwick, Chester Alva  
122 Prince, Henry W.  
130 Brown, Edwin T., Sr.  
134 Bowman, William J.  
134 Butler, Samuel  
134 Crismyre, L. G.  
134 Dooner, James A.  
134 Hendricksen, Anton  
134 Hopkins, Clarence B.  
134 Jameson, John Robert  
134 Kane, Martin J.  
134 Miller, John J.  
134 O'Connell, Wm. L.  
134 Potter, Edmond A.

(Continued on page 67)

# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XLIII

Washington, D. C., February, 1944

No. 2

**Railroad Workers** No one can deny that railroad workers have been consistent supporters of the idea of conference with management and the idea of settling disputes by negotiation rather than by violence. The railroad industry represents the only industry in the United States where this policy of cooperation is fixed by law with a settled procedure. This procedure has been loyally followed, and most of the railroad unions have separate research departments for preparation of their cases and have employed specialists to carry on this important work. Moreover, the railroad workers have been consistently able performers during the present war effort. It is a well-known fact that the railroads have done a colossally competent job—meeting every excessive need of the war. It is no use to pretend that this is due merely to management; it is due to management and labor together.

For 20 years prior to the present hour, the railroad unions have been working under a low wage policy. This has been due in large part because the railroads were not making money and management could not pay rates consistent with the high standard of living and rates comparable to wages for similar occupations in other industries.

The financial picture has changed. The railroads are now making money. They are making huge profits and the railroad workers have rightly and justly concluded that they should share in these profits. It is this situation that was the basis for the request of the railroad workers for an increase in wages. Management could pay, but the United States Government decreed that management should not pay on the grounds that it would endanger the fiscal policy of the nation and lead to inflation.

To put it bluntly, the United States Government has sat on the lid. This is never a good policy in dealing with men and leads to the kind of unfortunate situation in which the United States now finds itself. The refusal of the Government to depart from its wage policy and to erect new formulae for granting justice to workers long used to injustice, has made the situation.

The Government should be wise enough to create new wage formulae. For example, it would be wholly possible for management to grant decent wage increases to workers and have these wage increases paid in non-negotiable bonds. Everybody would benefit by this procedure. Management would get the value of satisfied workers; the Government would get a sale of bonds, and labor would feel that it was operating under a just situation. Instead of this, the United States Government has preferred to say no and no and no. Such practices are bound to lead to unpleasant results.

**Dangerous Reaction** It must not be forgotten that a vice chairman of the War Production Board, Charles E. Wilson, performed a public service when he bravely walked into the December meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers in New York and plainly told them that they were on the wrong boat. Mr. Wilson said:

"Now we are coming into an election year, when passions and prejudices are likely to be accentuated through the normal interplay of party politics. I submit that if we give way to those passions and prejudices, if we allow them to influence our actions, if we lend ourselves to the breaking up of the society into partisan groups and cliques, we are playing into the hands of the enemy. \* \* \*

"Our American democracy is a hardy plant; but surely we have learned by now that democracy in any country can be blighted by the many deadly parasites which will always attack it if they can. I refer not merely to Japanese beetles and Nazi bloodworms, but also to an American breed of maggot which has been all too numerous of late, and which is trying to break through the skin of democracy, and suck the life blood out of it. There are too many men who are ready to spread the poisons of falsehood, and hate at every turn. You and I and all of us who are sincerely devoted to the American ideal and to the democratic principle, have an obligation to speak out boldly and act boldly to prevent these so-called Americans from plunging us into disastrous internal strife. If on the one hand we live up to our war production responsibilities—and I know we will—while on the other hand we live up to our responsibilities as leaders of American morale—then the free enterprise system of American industry will indeed have shown its ability to serve the nation and the entire world, not only in wartime, but in the enduring peace to come."

Some of the members of the National Association of Manufacturers did not like this, but it is the truth and should be weighed by every loyal citizen.

**Unofficial Spokesman** The sharp reaction of the general public against the unofficial government spokesman who berated labor on New Year's Eve is a tribute to our democracy. Though the stormy statements issued from the War Department assigned the responsibility to an unofficial Government spokesman, it would have been more accurate and more honest to have assigned it to an unofficial Army spokesman. In the mind of the American citizens the Army

and the Government are not one and should not be. We still have civilian heads of our Army and Navy. The idea of an unofficial spokesman has been used by presidents in the past and been deplored. The present administration abandoned that idea 11 years ago. The trouble with the unofficial spokesman is that things that he does not say can be assigned to him, and so you get authority backing inaccurate and irresponsible statements.

Moreover, the statement that came from the War Department was on its face inaccurate. Radio commentators who have been following closely affairs in Germany indicate that Hitler did not use the railroad strike as the official spokesman claimed. In fact, Hitler used not the railroad strike but the attack on the threatened strikers by the unofficial spokesman as propaganda. Moreover, the statement of the unofficial spokesman was inaccurate to the degree that the whole case was hung on the idea that psychological warfare is the only warfare. The strike had not occurred. It was likely not to occur. There was no interruption of railroad service and therefore there was no interruption of flow of material to the war front. In consequence the war effort on the material basis was not damaged. It was only damaged psychologically.

The question now arises, are the American people going to be subjected to all kinds of berating by individuals claiming authority which they do not have?

**Excess Capacity** Revolutionary changes are taking place under the impact of war production. These changes are bound to affect the total production picture after the war. Take, for example, what is happening in metals. Steel has been our No. 1 metal for generations. It appears now that steel has been pushed from this position by aluminum. Our capacity for producing aluminum is excessive. It is impossible to give absolute figures but it appears that the United States is producing as much aluminum in one month as it did in a whole year prior to the war—in other words, 12 times the normal figure.

After the war, of course, there will be an effort to find new markets for this excessive aluminum and this will tend to disturb the balance in the metals field. The situation, no doubt, will affect the electrical industry in certain directions and the housing industry.

**Wages Now** The American Federation of Labor has done a service by charting the course of wages in this country on an annual basis. The American Federation of Labor bases these estimates on figures taken from the Monthly Survey of the United States Department of Labor. The estimate shows the yearly income of typical groups of workers under war-time conditions as of January, 1941, and August, 1943. The figures are for the three types of industry: heavy

industries, including lumber, metals and other durable materials; light industries, including clothing, food, tobacco products and paper; and retail trade. Here is the table:

	January 1941	August 1943
Workers Yearly Income:		
Heavy Industries-----	\$1,660	\$2,580
Light Industries-----	1,117	1,788
Retail Trade-----	1,120	1,351

There are increases but when taxes and War Bonds are deducted the living expenses look like this:

	January 1941	August 1943
Income for Living:		
Heavy Industries-----	\$1,477	\$2,159
Light Industries-----	1,047	1,556
Retail Trade-----	997	1,180

If you place against these expenses the usual adequate budget for a family of four, you will quickly discern a sharp deficit in workers' income, ranging from \$45 to \$1,127, depending on the type of industry in which the worker finds himself. These facts account for the restlessness in the ranks of the workers, and something must be done about it.

**Our Soldiers** In a democracy, civilians left at home may accurately and frankly speak of the men at the front as "our" soldiers. With 11,000,000 in the armed forces there is no family in the United States untouched by the costs of combat. It is for this reason that there should be no division of idea or of sentiment between the soldiers at the front and the soldiers at home. Persons who undertake to widen the gap between the two arms of the population are performing a disservice to the public. Our soldiers are still our boys. They are performing proudly as the sons of free men should perform. They have good manners, and they are not militarists. It is this kind of army that a democracy should produce and the United States may well be proud of the Army that it has produced.

Whatever may be our views about the wealth of the country, the capitalist system or about management, we assert that any regime which denies to the working people their liberty to establish organizations to defend their interests, and which have for their object the defense of the standard of living and the rights of the common people, must be resisted by the trade unionists of this and every other country. It is striking that every labor movement in the world is against Hitlerism.

—Ernest Bevin.



# Woman's Work



## ABSENTEEISM

BY A WORKER'S WIFE

**W**E'VE all heard a great deal about absenteeism in the past year. Absenteeism is deliberately being away from your job when you are physically able to show up for work. Newspapers, pamphlets, magazines have all come out in the past few months to say that women are far greater offenders in this than men. It is plain to everyone how serious absenteeism can be. Take a report from the Douglas airplane factory. Time taken off during one month by employees, not those legitimately sick or who had valid excuses, but workers who deliberately stayed away a day or two, would have built 41 bombers. Think of it! Forty-one bombers may have changed the tide of Bataan and Corregidor. And that's just the figure for one month in one factory.

Now, I being a woman, can understand and make excuses for our women workers on learning that they are absent from their work more than men. Most women are carrying two full-time jobs. They are doing a full day's work at a factory or other place of employment, in addition to running a home and raising a family. They are performing work vitally important to the war effort and yet are meanwhile maintaining proper living standards at home by cooking, cleaning, attending to laundry, seeing that the children are well-nourished, healthy, educated, wholesomely entertained, comfortably clothed, and well mannered. These things have to be accomplished in a minimum of time with a minimum of help but with a maximum of difficulties in the way of shortages, rationing difficulties, transportation and other problems.

It's very clear to me how the women are the greatest offenders in absenteeism—because sometimes their tasks seem unsurmountable without extra time given at home. I say it is understandable and yes, excusable, but nevertheless most regrettable.

So girls, in the New Year, let's accept this challenge—let's fight absenteeism tooth and nail and be on the job every minute that we can possibly do so. By a careful budgeting of time, it can be done. Use all your ingenuity and initiative to manage all of your home affairs in legitimate home time. You'll have a wonderful feeling of satisfaction that you're serving your country and the boys overseas.



Here is a very nice picture of Mrs. Doris Milne, wife of International Vice President Scott Milne, and Mrs. Elizabeth Gaillac, wife of International Representative Gene Gaillac. At the launching of the S. S. Henry Miller, Liberty ship named for I. B. E. W.'s first president, Mrs. Milne acted as "sponsor" and Mrs. Gaillac as "matron of honor." (From left to right, Mrs. Gaillac and Mrs. Milne.)

One of the hardest of the jobs the working women has to face, is the preparing of nourishing, balanced meals for her family. Here are a few streamlined dinner menu suggestions that in general may be prepared in half an hour. They are balanced and nutritious. Try if you can to plan your menus ahead—then you can make one shopping trip last all week. Food may be either fresh or canned. Consult recipes and soon you will know just what to cook first—start the dish that takes the longest and then while it is cooking, prepare the rest.

Baked Beans with Bacon  
Green Salad  
Boston Brown Bread  
Canned Pineapple

(Add 4 tbs. catsup, 3 tbs. molasses, 1 tsp. prepared mustard and a small minced onion to a can of beans. Place in baking dish with strips of bacon across the top and bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven.)

Fried Ham with Apples  
Green String Beans  
Corn Bread Muffins  
Jelly

(There are a number of excellent prepared muffin mixes on the market that may be prepared in 3 minutes and baked in 15. Hot bread is a great asset to any meal.)

Creamed Chicken, Ham, Chipped Beef or  
Sea Food on Waffles

Iceberg Lettuce with French Dressing

(Again take advantage of prepared waffle mix—reasonable in price, simple to fix and delicious to eat.)

Hamburgers and Onions  
Lima Beans  
Apple, Celery and Slaw Salad  
(or Coleslaw only)  
Chocolate Pudding

Grilled Frankfurters  
Baked Noodles with Cheese  
Lettuce and Tomato Salad  
Fresh Fruit

(Noodles may be prepared quickly and easily. Boil half a box of noodles 'til tender. Drain. Place in baking dish and add a beaten egg, a small minced onion, salt and pepper. Cover with slices of Velveeta cheese and place in a hot oven until cheese has melted and is delicately browned—about 15 minutes.)

Recently we received letters from three of our Ladies' Auxiliaries. Since the JOURNAL has been cut to 40 pages, the Woman's Page has been confined to one page instead of the double page it used to have. Therefore, as much as we would like to, it isn't possible to print these letters in their entirety. However, we do want to mention them.

One was received from the Ladies' Auxiliary of Austin, Texas, L. U. No. 520. These girls are really up to their ears in Red Cross work and are busy selling War Bonds in addition.

L. U. No. 465's Ladies' Auxiliary of San Diego, Calif., sent us a poem telling us about all its activities. It was very cleverly written by Leslie F. Elliott and proved that the girls of 465 are doing their part for the war effort by donating blood and filling boxes for wounded servicemen. They are also keeping true to union principles by not buying merchandise without the union label in spite of the shopping difficulties of today.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of L. U. No. 11 sent in a grand long letter. They are formulating a plan of education for I. B. E. W. women so that they may become a "constructive and powerful part of organized labor." We shall be anxious to hear more of these plans so that we may inform other auxiliaries about them.



# Correspondence



## L. U. NO. 3, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

*Editor:* Please publish the following correspondence from Brother Frederick V. Eich, a member of our educational committee:

We suggest that all who work for a living and especially members of labor unions do everything in their power to further post-war planning that will really be of benefit to the men now in the service as well as those doing their share at home, when this war ends. First and foremost in connection with this we believe the bill, sponsored by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, amending the Social Security laws so that there will be greater coverage and more benefits for civilians and soldiers alike when this war is over, should become law. This bill also provides for medical care and hospitalization through additional social security payments in the same way that old age pension and benefits are now paid for. As may be expected all the reactionaries in both principal political camps are very much against this plan and are doing their utmost to kill it before it can come up for action.

The same reactionaries have been doing their best to nullify the Administration's efforts to prevent inflation by supporting the Anti-Subsidy bill, also the efforts to do away with renegotiation of contracts which is saving the nation many millions of dollars by cutting down illegitimate profits of manufacturers of war material.

We also find them trying to deprive our soldiers of their right to vote by opposing the bill, which provides that the Federal Government have control, with a great lament about the invasion of state rights while they know in their hearts that if this is left to the states very few of the members of the armed services will have the opportunity to vote at the next election because only a few states have absentee voting laws and most of these are so limited that our service people on foreign soil would be unable to vote.

The Anti-Poll Tax bill is still being kicked around by certain southern Congressmen and reactionaries while they wave the flag and shout loudly of democracy.

We have the usual newspaper propaganda and other uproar about workers that ask for a living wage but very little about the efforts of certain food corporations to get Congress to pass the Anti-Subsidy bill and to hamstring the OPA which would reduce the value of the working man's dollar and at the same time increase their already exorbitant profits.

At this writing it begins to appear that Congress is commencing to awaken to the storm of protest its actions regarding the Anti-Subsidy bill and Soldiers Vote bill have aroused.

We, therefore, suggest that we increase our protests against these and other actions of Congress that are not for the good of the greater number. Remember if big business has its way the working man will lose much if not all of that which he has gained through years of hard work and sacrifice.

Illness prevented the appearance of our usual letter in last month's JOURNAL; we,

## READ

L. U. No. 66, of Houston, Texas, celebrates its golden anniversary.

L. U. No. 923 speaks straight from the shoulder.

Some thoughts on postwar planning, by L. U. No. 1037.

A Labor League for Civic Improvement, by L. U. No. 124.

Some facts on Jap internment, by L. U. No. 617.

Electrical Administrative Board of New Mexico, by L. U. No. 611.

L. U. No. 3 does some serious thinking on current Congressional bills.

Our boys do it again.

They depict the cause of labor opinion in these United States.

therefore, extend to our international officers, our local union officers and all the Brothers wherever they may be, our most sincere wishes for the happiest New Year possible with our nation at war.

To help attain an early peace keep buying War Bonds.

JERE P. SULLIVAN, P. S.

## L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

*Editor:* The following piece of poetry, composed by Mrs. Sadie Haug, wife of Brother William Haug, of Local Union No. 3, we find timely and especially appropriate at this season of the year. We quote:

Oh, Lord, I humbly pray to Thee,  
That all this world may soon be free,  
That bloodshed will be at an end,  
That lust for power, greed and might  
Will for all time be erased tonight;  
That all Thy children will turn to Thee  
In justice and humility,  
And beg to be led again.  
To peace on earth, good will to men.

We learn that Brother Charles Cook, who was at an advanced base in England and hurt in line of duty, spent some time in a hospital and was then sent to a Staten Island hospital, thence to Phoenixville, Pa. From there he reported back to duty at Bolling Field near Washington.

Brother Erwin Scholtz, the son of our business manager, sends his letters home in picture form. They're quite unique and very expressive. They tell quite a bit in a small amount of space. Brother Scholtz is somewhere in the Pacific serving with the Navy.

We learn that one of the Brothers who incidentally, is a super on one of the jobs, staged a beer and chicken party for some of

the boys in celebrating his son's wedding. By some miscalculation the chicken failed to appear so the boys contented themselves with beer and no chicken and a few explanations. Disappointment was rife.

In this locality the Standard Oil Company built one of their large "cat cracking" plants, a project to be used in the manufacture of 100 octane gas in large quantities. This plant is outstanding and unique and in its dedication the company invited dignitaries of city, state, military and naval officials. All building trades representatives representing the trades employed on the project were invited and labor was praised properly for its outstanding performance—all this in the presence of an audience of hundreds. This is indeed a strange performance for a concern of the type of the Standard, a performance almost unbelievable in view of present day smear tactics almost universally employed by present-day commentators and labor-hating mongers in general. Can it be that even labor's enemies must give the devil his due?

At present we're in receipt of a number of Christmas cards and outstanding among them is one from Brother Shappie, a hand drawn card for which we express our sincere thanks.

Brother Ted Matthias was able to play the part of a genuine hero, we learn. He was instrumental in saving the lives of several shipyard employees who dropped overboard from some staging about one of the boats. We do not wish to place Ted in an uncomfortable light, for that boy is of a modest nature, but a word of praise is deserving in a case of this kind.

Otto Bowen has now assumed his duties as steward aboard one of the boat jobs. The boy has some able assistants.

We had the unusual experience of meeting up with Smoky Staunton on the job. How ya, cousin! Smoky hails from Syracuse, but now performs in our locality.

Now for a wish for a very Happy and Prosperous New Year for the entire Brotherhood, for our Brothers and Sisters in the service of our country, and for our officers and members of L. U. No. 28.

R. S. ROSEMAN, P. S.

## L. U. NO. 66, HOUSTON, TEXAS

*Editor:* Local Union No. 66 was organized in Houston, Texas, on February 10, 1894. Since that time, many thousands of miles of copper have been strung over the mountains and prairies. Only a few of the trail-blazing linemen are with us today who, back in those days, sunk their gaffs in those old cedars or rode across the country on a carload of poles. In 1894 Local Union No. 66 had the wiremen in it, and in those days pioneering and fraternity traveled hand in hand. Fifty years in organized labor, especially with the Electrical Workers, adds up to be a long, long time. Hats off to the old-timer.

In honor of those old-timers who have passed on and of those in our local at this time, we are celebrating our golden anniversary on February 10. We have invited International President Brown and a number of other important men to be present. Among them will be a man who has rendered a great



## Hail To The Bond Buyers

Here's a salute to the faithful workers backing up their Brother members at the front by buying all the War Bonds and Stamps they can.



Pictured here (from left to right) are: President Ray Mitchell, Press Secretary Joe Osborn, Treasurer Jim Vachal and Business Manager C. E. Gustafson, all of L. U. No. 271, of Wichita, Kans., purchasing \$5,000 worth of War Bonds

service to organized labor as a public official of our nation; an outstanding radio star, and a veteran of the present war who has seen combat service overseas. Twenty-five-year service buttons will be issued to those eligible and the program is crammed full of information and enjoyment. The address of the principal speaker will be delivered over KPRC at 10 p. m. We hope you will listen in.

Our inability to obtain a hall big enough to accommodate as many people as we expect makes it necessary that we issue tickets in order that our members and their families and the invited members from other local unions, especially from the seventh district, will be assured a seat. We would like to have every electrical worker in the seventh district attend our anniversary, but due to the fact that the music hall in the Houston coliseum will only seat approximately 2,000 people, we will have to issue tickets in order that the crowd will be as representative as possible. The purpose of tickets is merely to facilitate selection. There will be no charge for admission.

We view 1944 with caution and great anticipation. Politicians have maneuvered around and have finally clothed themselves with ways and means whereby they may deliver fatal blows to organized labor. With the ranks of labor refusing to qualify themselves and their families to vote at all elections, it will be very much like going into the battle to face the gas without a mask. Loss of the battle does not mean a personal loss only to those who refused to prepare, but it will cause all other good union men to suffer equally as much. We sincerely hope you had a prosperous 1943 and a Merry Christmas, and that 1944 will be a happy year for you.

A. J. BANNON, B. M.

### L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

*Editor:* Our holiday season is over, and I suppose the most of us are glad of it.

As this is written, it appears that the leaders of the greatest part of the world have given us cause for having something more than sorrow and debt to which to look forward. However, the good things are worth fighting for, and so it seems our heaviest fighting and highest cost are yet to come. Unfortunately, we still have some who, apparently, can not see anything but themselves.

We have had quite a bit of sickness, our more serious cases were: Al Jones, Harry La Boude and Charley Oliver.

Your correspondent is very pleased to report excellent progress in the matter of blood donations for the Red Cross. We must all realize the very great importance of this simple act, which, aside from its value to the armed forces, should be a source of personal satisfaction. Our membership is solidly behind us in this campaign.

G. H. GILBERT, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

*Editor:* Supplementing our last report to the WORKER that we were waiting for a decision from the National War Labor Board, we have decided after three months to do something about it. We have decided to poll our membership under the provisions of the Smith-Connally Act.

The price ceilings have failed. Living costs have soared steadily, rendering the Little Steel formula no longer equitable. We could endure this if need be. We could subsist upon half rations. We are not soft. But how about our future accounting with our

members and kin who are waging bloody warfare to perpetuate our American way of life? These brave men confidently expect us to hold the line on the home front. Failing in this we must meet our fate as cravens unworthy of a valiant kinship, divine or human.

*We Shall Not Fail!*

We do not propose to stand complacently by while predatory power beds down behind the convenient battlements of smug patriotism.

Taking brazen advantage of our voluntary "no strike pledge" employers—our employers—have flagrantly violated every major article in our signed agreement.

Chickens come home to roost.

Free from resentment, malice or retaliation—possessed of a great pity for the unworthy tactics of our employers—we further this enterprise, well toughened by the harrowing experience of seeing our sons and Brothers march bravely away to war. Their staunch farewell was epitomized by the common reminder: "Take care of old B-79."

We are impatient of outside interference. We look for strength from within—the honesty of our decisions, the decency of our lives, and the purity of our aspirations. We proceed as free Americans untouched by the virus of ease or the debasement of avarice. We expect justice for our underpaid associates, and improved wage levels generally. In no other way can we support the war effort properly. We cannot buy War Bonds with chaff. We have had too much of that already.

We are on the march, so help us God.

T. W. BERRIGAN, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

*Editor:* Well, we are entering a new year, and we certainly hope that before another year rolls around that this world conflict will be over.

We are sorry to report the death of Brother K. E. Broeglu's father, who passed away in December.

The following Brothers are on the sick list at this writing: R. T. Bunting and B. L. Garvin, but we are in hopes that they will be back to work before this goes to press.

Brother E. T. Wicks of L. U. No. 58, Detroit, who had been in Norfolk for some time and had been connected here with Mitchell and Smith, a cork products firm, died recently, and members of L. U. No. 80 miss him as much as if he had been one of us in our own local. Brother Wicks was liked by all who knew him.

Let's start the New Year right by doing our bit so we can soon lick our COMMON enemy.

M. P. MARTIN, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

*Editor:* Sunday, November 21, was a historic day in Kansas City. There was no pomp and fanfare to mark it as such, simply a gathering of 50 or 60 men and women, mainly labor leaders, meeting at the Teamsters' hall. They effected a permanent organization and adopted the name "Labor League for Civic Improvement." John Wetzig, business manager of L. U. No. 124, I. B. E. W., was elected chairman. The Electrical Workers are also represented on the board of governors, its chairman being H. S. O'Neill, president of L. U. No. 124, and member of the regional War Labor Board. Chairman Wetzig outlined the general aims of the league, as well as the specific plans. Our primary purpose, he said, is the preservation of the democratic system against the encroachments of an active and imminent fascism. The first objective is to get the names of all union members, and those of their families, on the registration books. Then, as the listing proceeds, it is to form

precinct and ward units to function as a political organization, but without putting up a separate ticket. Labor's friends and all honest and earnest office-seekers, regardless of their party label, will thus be given the support and encouragement of a solid labor bloc. And labor's enemies—who are most often unfaithful stewards of the public weal as well—will receive labor's condemnation where it hurts the most, on the ballot.

The labor league is sponsored by the A. F. of L. unions, but similar groups are being formed by the C. I. O. and the Railroad Brotherhoods, and it is planned to coordinate their efforts towards the common end. That the idea of such an organization disturbs the plunderbund, is evidenced by the interest the fascist press (locally, the powerful Kansas City Star) is taking in it while it is yet a small snowball. Chairman Wetzig will be glad to exchange ideas with groups in other cities where this movement is in the making or contemplated.

The officers of L. U. No. 124 are making a determined effort to organize the maintenance electricians in the new plants. Most of the workmen favor the I. B. E. W., but many hold back until the plant elections are held. Plant elections are usually decided by the unskilled majority, which also injects the racial issue. The C. I. O. uses the argument that A. F. of L. unions are barred to any race but white with telling effect. As new construction nears the finish on war plants, construction electricians may well take care that maintenance jobs are available to them.

MARSHALL LEAVITT, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

*Editor:* This was a subdued Christmas for most of us. Many friends and relatives have made the supreme sacrifice; many others are listed "missing in action." The people who don't talk have their troubles, too. Mr. and Mrs. Glen Welty have two sons in service. Cpl. Ray C. Welty was at Pearl Harbor when the Japs made their sneak attack. Ray writes he is now en route to deliver a present to Tojo. Pvt. H. L. (Jim) Welty is now on the road to Berlin. He was in the African and Sicilian campaigns, hospitalized twice and is now back on the job again.

Fred Abbey is back at Acme after spending much time in Africa. Roy Sweet reports son Bob is now a warrant officer somewhere in Australia. That husky air corpsman escorting Walter McKibben around recently was Walt McKibben, Jr., home on a furlough after completing 50 bombing missions "over there." Carl Standriff was a recent visitor to 245 and he looks very keen in that navy blue. The propeller insignia means machinist's mate.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Laurell and to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Dowling. The stork recently left each couple a bundle from Heaven and a ration book.

Joe Adamski has fully recovered. Son Melvin of the United States Cavalry, was home on a furlough and with him his wife and new baby. Dad prepared a celebration for Melvin. Those servicemen can take it but not Dad.

Honest Abe of the line department gave me such a vivid account of our paymaster's hunting (and missing) that I forgot to ask him if he (Abe) missed any shots and if so what kind?

Sorry about last issue. My letter was lost in the Christmas avalanche and arrived too late for publication.

That the Edison boys are darned good salesmen or very lucky was evident at the Edison club bingo party. The wives and sweethearts attending that party were won-



#### PROMOTION FOR BROTHER OF L. U. NO. 134

L. U. No. 134 of Chicago, has just cause to be proud of one of its members. The member is First Lieutenant Richard H. Grimes of the Signal Corps, who has just been promoted to the rank of captain at Daniel Field, the Army air base in Augusta, Ga., where he is base signal officer.



Photo by U. S. A. Air Corps

Captain Grimes was commissioned in May, 1942, after 19 years of continuous service with the Illinois Bell Telephone Company in Chicago. In 1942 he attended the Aircraft Warning school, conducted by the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York City, and then the Chemical Warfare Service school at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, and the Signal Staff Officers school at Orlando, Florida, before being assigned to Daniel Field.

He is a member of the Greater Safety Council of Chicago.

derfully well gowned and keen looking, too. Maybe those fellows are smart.

Ken Keiser was a victim of the Edison square club recently when 15 members helped "K" ride the goat at Lotus Lodge. Ken is still looking for three of the "ruffians". Mrs. Keiser purchased a beautiful ring for her husband and commissioned the fellow-crafts to present it after the ceremonies.

Genial Clyde Wright is a proud dad. Norma Helen Wright has been a WAVE for five months in the United States Hydrographic Office at Washington. A commercial artist's job in this department is a very important one and equally tough, too.

Christmas is past—the New Year's on its way—bottle goods "ain't", water tastes bad, tea is hard to get, so guess I will stick to coffee and sincerely hope that the "D" war ends soon.

D. D. DeTrow, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 263, DUBUQUE, IOWA

*Editor:* Greetings from L. U. No. 263.

This is my first contribution to the JOURNAL as press secretary and alas! I am afraid it will be my last for reasons which will become

apparent to those who courageously read further.

It is with deep regret that I have to report the resignation of Brother Homer Amos as business manager of Local Union No. 263. Brother Amos has worked diligently and well for the past three years and his efforts have borne the fruit of almost complete accord and understanding between this local union and the utility companies whose property it covers. He has succeeded in removing most of the kinks in our contracts and in gaining really enviable working conditions. In negotiating for wages he has taken us right up to the rock wall of the "Little Steel" formula and so far, no man hath done more.

Thank you, Homer, for your work and worry in our behalf. Believe us, we wish you well whatever your reasons for laying your burden down.

In announcing the resignation of Brother Amos, I am placed in the somewhat awkward position of announcing myself as his successor. By what method of reasoning, hokus-pokus or delving into the realms of black magic, we will never know, but our executive board no doubt in desperation, cast wildly about and lo! when the hook caught, there I was—scared to death but willing to try. What more can I say?

Now on to other things. It was decided to cancel our annual Christmas party this year. The 21 blue stars (no gold ones yet, thank God) in our service flag seemed to look down upon us from their place beside our charter, silently reminding us that for them and other millions like them, there would be no parties, no gay gatherings as of yore, but instead, weary days of toil and sweat, blood and sacrifice that we, gathered there might continue to gather in all the days to come. And so help us God, we will. And in the not too distant future, they will be with us again.

I would like to mention our ex-press secretary, Brother Kenneth Amos, who got the urge to fly and fight for Uncle Sam and who, from last reports, bids fair to do that very thing. It seems that he is about to finish his preliminary schooling and to actually get into the air. We wish you well, Kenneth—and when you get the chance, stitch "263" into Adolph's doorstep with leaden stitches. I might also mention that Kenneth's two brothers are somewhere in the European theatre—one with the ground forces since our first contingent landed in Ireland, and the other a full fledged pilot, probably helping more than a little to give Hitler apoplexy.

Most of our contracts are more or less set. There may be an amendment or two to work over this spring and a very few wage adjustments to be made. Of course, if the "Little Steel" formula goes into the discard we will be off on the same old round of negotiations, trying to keep up with the turbulent stream of rising prices and rising wages.

All of which, Brothers and Sisters, is about the sum of our journalistic endeavors for this time.

Although a little late, L. U. No. 263 sends the season's greetings and best wishes for the coming year to the entire Brotherhood.

URLAN C. LINDLEY, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

*Editor:* At our last regular meeting I was informed by Brother Bill Cox, our international representative, that he had failed to see anything in the WORKER in regard to L. U. No. 271, so I had better get busy. As usual I am waiting until the last minute before sending in anything. I am enclosing a picture of a committee of this local buying \$5,000 in War Bonds. (See Victory Special.)

Our consignment of 50,000 union-made cigarettes per month to the armed forces

have been received by the boys, and from the return cards from them in all parts of the world, they say that they are like gifts from above. We are glad to know that some of our own I. B. E. W. members have received them; we have several cards from members stating they were surely glad to receive cigarettes from local unions of the I. B. E. W.

In an interview recently with the Honorable Robert L. Ne Smith, of the Sedgwick County District Court, I asked him his views on labor. In the following account of my interview with the judge, one can see that some office holders are not against labor. I have known this judge for some time and I have found that he gives labor more credit than any other public officer that I have interviewed. Here are the judge's own words as he gave them to me, and I quote:

"Of course labor has its faults and has made mistakes. Labor admits that, but on the credit side, it can be truthfully said, that in less than 24 months, labor has completely armed and equipped the greatest and largest and most powerful army the world has ever known, and thus insured an Allied victory. This we must not forget, that labor has furnished the personnel to man 90 per cent of the armed forces."

There is nothing of local interest at this time. Everyone here is working; some have left here and have gone to Pasco, Wash. No sick list at this time. Until next month I remain your 271 snop.

JOE OSBORN, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALTA.

*Editor:* Here we are again after a period of silence, consequently some of this will be history more than news.

On Friday, October 29, the Calgary Labor Temple was the scene of an enjoyable entertainment and dance.

After opening with "O Canada", members and friends, which included a number of the armed forces who were invited as guests, were presented a program for their entertainment. On the program were the pupils of Miss Grace Trinder in a number of readings, the students of the Workers Educational Association (adults) public speaking class in a comedy in two acts, a tap dance by Miss Rankin, a pupil of Miss Alice Murdock, and two vocal selections were beautifully rendered by Mrs. Richard Cuniffe.

At this point in the program Brother Gardner called upon our president, Brother Andrew Park, for a few words. Brother Park was caught unawares, he seemed to be still dreaming about "When the Lights Come On Again All Over the World" when, suddenly he again faced reality. However, he arose to the occasion and in a few well chosen words, made everybody feel welcome.

There were over 30 telephone operators present.

The music for the dancing was supplied by Jerry Fuller.

The regular entertainment committee was in charge, consisting of Brother W. S. Read, Brother F. W. Keyte, Brother O. Gardner and Sister Gilbert.

A vote of thanks is due to the ladies who prepared the refreshments, as well as others who volunteered their assistance.

We are pleased to report that Brother J. C. Watson was elected to the Calgary city council for a two-year term, his duties commencing January, 1944. Jim, as he is known to us, is president of the Calgary Trades and Labor Council, a member of the rehabilitation committee, a member of the referee board of the National Selective Service, chairman of the Telephone Wage Committee, is immediate past chairman of the executive board of Local Union No. 348 and is a past president of the local. Jim was heartily congratulated by the Brothers of

#### CAN YOU DO IT?

Suppose you have 12 wires in a conduit, the ends of which are a couple of miles apart. All wires are alike and taken off the same reel—alike, uncoded, unmarked.

You are to work alone, use nothing but a bell and battery for testing. You are to have necessary blank tags, pencil, knife.

The object is to start at one end, do what is necessary on this end and then proceed to the other end, make any tests necessary and tag each of the twelve wires with its individual number, making any connections necessary before returning to the starting end to complete testing and tagging of each of the wires, in ONE ROUND TRIP.

Understand, Brothers, this is not a trick problem, but one liable to be of use to you at any time in principle. Work on it and see what you can do until the solution comes out in the next WORKER. The solution is accompanying the problem to the editor, for publication in the next issue. When I ran into this one from a friend of mine, I thought it good enough to pass along. I hope it will get some of you Brothers from all over to do the same thing with that pet problem of yours. SEND THEM IN TO THE EDITOR and don't forget to send the solution with the problem.

IT IS LOTS OF FUN! TRY IT.

A. C. (NICK) CARTER,  
L. U. No. 212.

Local Union No. 348 on his success at the polls, but Jim in his usual humble manner stated his success was due to those who supported him, and in particular he thanks the members of Local Union No. 348 for their support.

The second meeting of the Alberta provincial conference of the I. B. E. W. was held in the capital city of Edmonton on November 27 and 28.

The delegates from Calgary were Brother Andrew Park, Brother R. W. Losie, Brother W. S. Read, Brother O. Gardner and Sister J. J. Home.

International Vice President Brother E. Ingles flew in from the East to attend the conference.

We also had the honor of having Brother Gardner Lewis, organizer, in attendance.

The conference was called to order Saturday, November 27, at 10 a. m., with Brother O. Gardner in the chair and Brother H. F. "Pat" Sullivan, secretary, pro tem.

A committee was appointed to interview the Honorable W. A. Fallow, minister of public works, and the Honorable W. D. King, deputy minister of trade and industry. The committee was cordially received by the ministers. The committee requested the adoption of the proposed rules and regulations for the licensing of electricians which have been endorsed by all the locals affiliated with the Alberta Provincial Conference. The committee also requested that, the department which handles electrical inspection also handle the licensing for the sake of greater ef-

ficiency and economy. It was drawn to the ministers' attention that the Act to Amend and Consolidate the Electrical Protection Act (assented to March 31, 1941) provided for the licensing of electricians but instead it has been administered under the Tradesmen's Qualification Act by the Department of Trade and Industry.

The pros and cons were debated and on leaving the meeting the committee was assured the matter would be given due consideration and the proposed regulations would be studied with a view to their adoption.

A draft of an apprenticeship act was submitted for consideration of the conference by Local Union No. 348. Delegate Brother Losie stated the committee had taken what they thought were the best features of the Ontario, British Columbia and Nova Scotia Acts which have been in operation for some time. International Vice President Brother E. Ingles was able to give us some valuable information in this matter. He stated the Ontario Act was recognized as the best in North America, but they were working on a better one and we could secure this information by writing Brother Shaw of Toronto. It was resolved to do this and in the meantime urge the provincial government to institute an apprenticeship act and by the time they were ready to take action we could have a new improved draft ready for submission.

Organization is always an important item on the agenda. We received reports from all locals as to present membership and prospective. We also had a report from Organizer Brother Lewis in regard to his efforts so far in Alberta.

Brother Fitzsimmons of Edmonton was elected chairman, Brother O. Gardner vice chairman and Brother H. F. "Pat" Sullivan secretary-treasurer of the standing committee and the next meeting will be held in Calgary next October unless specially called.

O. GARDNER, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

*Editor:* As I sit here with typewriter, scratching my head for a thought, I am suddenly aware of all the wonderful warm sunshine pouring down on Miami, and South Florida.

The thought comes to me, wouldn't it be swell if all of the electrical work done up North in the winter could be brought down here to be done. I know it wouldn't be hard to sell most of the wiremen on the idea, probably would get a few kicks from California but no doubt something could be agreed on if Dad Perry liked the idea.

I am inclined to believe that Vice President J. S. Milne and Charles Foehn, wouldn't object an awful lot either. Anyway it is I believe a good postwar thought.

We have about a dozen old timers on pension, who have lived and worked here many years, and to show you they seem to never grow old I saw one (A. J. Taunton) standing on the corner with his double barrelled shotgun, waiting to be picked up by some other duck hunters.

I may be mistaken but it looked like an eight gauge to me. How about it A. J.? Maybe you could tell us how to get around those filly steaks and dobbin-burgers?

One of our old timers was laid up with the flu for a week—Walter Furlong—but he is back in the saddle again.

At the last meeting of the Florida State Electrical Workers' Association on December 5, Brother D. D. Tompkinson was presented with a gavel which is a real beauty. It was given in appreciation for the many years that he faithfully served as their

president before declining nomination, due to illness, to succeed himself last March.

Brother Bob Forgey is expected to return soon from Brazil. He is recovering from a recent operation.

Organized labor's educational and protective committee in the state of Florida, has been very active in its fight against the amendment to the state bill of rights, which will be voted on next November 4. They are beginning to tear off the mask behind which this anti-union measure has tried to hide.

We know definitely now that, the main intention is to mislead the voter by printing the present state bill of rights, and then adding the amendment, which will if passed make it unlawful for any labor union within this state to have or hold a closed shop contract with any one. We are beginning to get wonderful cooperation from ministers, rabbis and priests, direct from their pulpits. They sense the injustice of it, and are meeting regularly with the committee.

It has also been pointed out that Florida was chosen, by those enemies of organized labor, to be used as a guinea pig in trying to crush labor unions, and should they succeed in putting over this amendment in Florida, it will only be a matter of time until it will sweep through the remaining states.

It is useless for us to merely say that such a bill will not pass, we are only kidding ourselves about how strong we are at the poles. The union member who fails to register and cast his vote, for the defeat of anti-labor legislation and its sponsors, will most surely pay a bitter price for his or her neglect of duty.

It is also very necessary that we all ask the full support of our neighbors and friends to help defeat such bills. We cannot hope to do the job alone.

Every time I get heated up on this foul play by the labor haters I become more convinced that Australia has the answer; that is by having compulsory voting of all who are of age. With a population around seven million, they cast about four million votes, and the Prime Minister of Australia came up through the ranks of labor.

Will close, hoping that we grow stronger as time goes on.

R. C. TINDELL, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

*Editor:* Our regular monthly meeting, usually held on the first Thursday of each month, was set forward one day in order that the Brothers might hear, and glean information and crumbs of wisdom from Brother Ingles who was in town on business, and was making his departure the same night. Brother Ingles, I might state, is always on the rush. We don't see much of him in this fair city, but he gets about hither and yon judging from his talk to us on labor conditions as he found them in his travels. The picture was anything but illuminating in spots. We cannot, of course, enlarge upon this at this time.

Brother Ingles answered questions pertaining to "B" class membership to those Brothers interested, and I might add here that the majority of the membership of 409 is in favor of beneficial memberships. At this meeting the committees elected for the ensuing year were:

Grievance Committee—Fort Rouge: Brothers Philipson and Tait. Transcona: Brothers Backus, Caudline and Corder.

Cooperative Committee — Fort Rouge: Brothers Watkins (Motive Power) and Cobb (Car Dept.). Transcona: Brother St. Marie.

Sick Visiting Committee — Fort Rouge: Brother Pullin. Transcona: Brother Caudline.

Winnipeg and District Trades and Labour Council Committee—Fort Rouge: Brother Gant. Transcona: Brother Young.

I join with the entire membership of Local Union No. 409 in wishing you, Mr. Editor, and all under the banner of the I. B. E. W. a happier and more prosperous New Year, and it is our wish that peace may be restored in 1944, and all our dear ones returned to us.

R. J. GANT, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 466, CHARLESTON, W. VA.

*Editor:* L. U. No. 466 has been honored by having 13 of its Brothers to do "battle" for us over a period of 25 years or more. The membership of the union has tried to show its appreciation to these loyal Brothers by awarding each of them with I. B. E. W. 25-year service buttons, which were presented at a short ceremony by President Frank R. Sevy and Business Agent Jesse R. Miller at the regular bi-monthly meeting on December 1.

Brothers receiving awards were: C. E. (Little Buck) Abbott, Charles M. Beasley, Harry V. Craze, Matthew P. Geene, W. T. Hawkins, Charles Henderson, E. R. Hoffman, Frank Keener, S. C. Miller, B. Morgan, V. C. (Tiny) Nelson, Charles A. Riley and Fred P. Simpson. Our local union desires to thank these elder Brothers for their efforts in our behalf in the building of the many industries in the Great Kanawha Valley and Southern West Virginia. We trust that we may have the benefit of their counsel and guidance for many years to come.

The war emergency building program is almost completed in this vicinity, which condition has released several hundred linemen and wiremen to other localities, where they continue to do their bit for the war effort.

We are also very proud of the 35 Brothers who are in the armed services of our Uncle Samuel, in many parts of the world. We wish them godspeed and hope to have them all safe at home again very soon.

EDGAR H. BROWN, P. S.

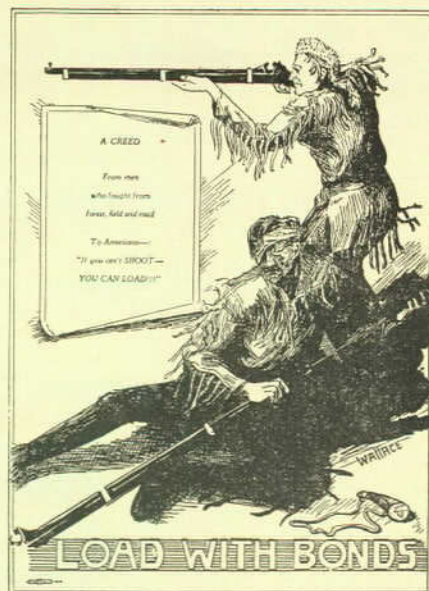
#### L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

*Editor:* The electrical code for the state of New Mexico is a licensing and inspection law covering all wiring and electrical equipment. It is an exact copy of the National Electrical Code. It makes it unlawful for any person to make electrical installations except on his own property unless he has first obtained a license as a journeyman electrician. Four years' experience and an examination on the state electrical code are required to qualify one as a journeyman electrician.

Journeyman electricians may make electrical installations only as employees of a licensed electrical contractor or as maintenance electricians in industrial plants where they are regularly employed.

The code is administered by the Electrical Administrative Board consisting of five members appointed by the governor of the state who in turn appoints an electrical engineer to act for the board as inspector and administrator of the rules and regulations set up by the board.

The electrical industry is grateful to Governor Dempsey because he has seen fit to



select such outstanding men from each branch of the industry to represent each particular field.

Elmer Zemke, chairman of the board, has been intimately connected with the electrical industry for 20 years. He was electrical inspector for the city of Albuquerque for eight years and is now business representative for Albuquerque Local 611.

Board member Archie Purdy of Roswell is an electrical contractor, runs a union shop and is a member of Roswell Local 535.

Board member Lee Trent is manager of the Inland Utilities Co. of Mountainair, New Mexico.

Board member J. P. Yates is journeyman electrician at the Chino mines at Santa Rita and a member of Silver City Local 496.

The board meets quarterly or may hold special meetings at the call of the chairman to transact any business necessary for the enforcement of the code, to examine applicants for licenses and to grant licenses.

J. Wilbur Jones, electrical engineer, was recently appointed by the board because of his long record of efficiency and reliability in the electrical field. He was formerly of Denver, where he worked for nine years on some of the most exacting installations there and was a member of Denver Local 68. He came to Albuquerque seven years ago as superintendent of Electrical Products Consolidated, manufacturers and installers of interior and exterior electrical decorative lighting and signs. Later he was electrical foreman on government defense projects at Lordsburg, Las Vegas, Roswell, Alamogordo, Las Alamos and the Albuquerque air base.

Mr. Jones, in assuming his new duties for the state, is performing in his accustomed efficient way and because of his friendly approach is having splendid results. He reports real cooperation from the local unions at Carlsbad, Roswell, Gallup, Silver City and Santa Fe.

To those who have been interested in the efforts of the Albuquerque Gas and Electric Company and Local 611 to get permission from the National War Labor Board for the former to give a raise in pay to the latter as per pre-war contract, we are happy to state that permission has finally been granted.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

*Editor:* The situation at the Tule Lake Japanese internment center is just what we California people have expected. Knowing the



J. WILBUR JONES

## ★ ★ ★ Vice President Regan Takes Basic Training

International Vice President John J. Regan recently visited an Army camp with 75 other union leaders and learned just how the Army trains its soldiers. They actually learned the "hard way" by taking a 48-hour "basic training" course, living with the troops and going through some of the phases of training which the soldiers themselves experience. The labor leaders were taught to drill, were taken over the obstacle course, learned use of camouflage, took night problems, toured enlisted men's schools where soldiers were learning to operate and maintain equipment, learned how to identify war gases and went on a two-and-one-half-mile hike.



Courtesy U. S. Army Signal Corps

After living, eating, sleeping and talking with the soldiers for 48 hours, the union representatives praised the Army for its organization and coordination and its methods of teaching and technical training, the food and combat training which the men are getting.

Vice President Regan is third from the left in the above picture.

Japs as we do here we were doubtful from the first that the centers could be operated successfully by the W.R.A. I personally know two of the head officials at Tule Lake. One was a foreman for a road construction crew for a rock company. The other one has done nothing but sell insurance with a small town insurance broker. With such people as these in charge of a place like a concentration camp it is not surprising that things have turned out as they have.

These Japs had the best of food and good quarters—all they wanted to eat and much going to waste, while the people of California and other states, too, were doing without or trying to get by on too few ration stamps. It is a known fact that the Japs got butter and meat in unlimited quantities while many of us have not been able to have butter on our tables for months and we can only get the lowest point meat cuts. We do not object to these restrictions and are glad

to do without in order to win the war, but we don't like to see our enemies being fed the fat of the land while plotting sabotage and destruction.

When it got so bad that the Army took the Tule Lake camp away from the W. R. A., the Japs started to make demands from the Army but found the colonel is a man with plenty of backbone. Almost at the start the Japs refused to eat the food provided by the Army. The colonel told the truck drivers to bring the food out and told the Japs that they would eat what the Army provided or else. After missing one meal the Japs have eaten the food without any objection.

After a house to house search the Army uncovered knives, short wave radios and much other contraband. If the W. R. A. had been a capable and competent agency such things could not have happened. The people of California do not intend to let the Japs come back here after we have won the war.

I have written about the Japs and their menace to us in the past and have had letters from people in the eastern states who were I. B. E. W. members defending the Japs. We who live in California and have had these Japs live among us know what they are. Their children have gone to our schools and after our school hours they went to Jap schools where they were taught the language and loyalty to the emperor of Japan.

The Army has control of the Tule Lake camp and we can be sure now that we will not have to battle them as we would have had to do if the W. R. A. had remained in charge.

P. C. MacKay, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

*Editor:* Hello everybody—back again. Happy New Year, fellow Brothers, wherever you are. May this New Year wind up the horror of war and restore the peace that the world is looking for. The future of all the electrical boys who are left and those who will return when peace is assured lies in the business administration of the railroads and the organization. Just what their postwar plans are, have not been divulged as yet but there is one sure thing—as sure as you are living Brothers—if these gentlemen of leisure do not bump their heads together and get the water rattling soon, the railroads are going to look worse than in 40 depressions of yesteryear and if our raise which was started some 16 months ago by our organization officials that really pull down the dough, can be used as a yardstick for the coming activity of our well-being, I am sorry to say I don't believe we will be able to sign a rubber check.

Our so-called business methods of handling our disputes are too long and drawn out and full of rotten tripe. Our business and management need overhauling from top down, not only for their own good but for the good of our men who pay these bills but are never able to utter a word in this organization one way or the other about our business affairs.

If our fathers who started these organizations years ago could see the bunk that is handed down and passed on which is absolutely worthless and costly, I'm sure they would have put an end to this sort of waste in time and money.

There are many changes that could be made in our retirement fund that could make a man's life longer, if we had some one to lead off. Some have suggested at our meetings service record and not age. Our pension fund is solid for the oldsters, but what about the youngsters, are they fully protected when old age creeps upon them, or will this eventually blow up like some of our Brother organization's insurance policies that went with the wind? Well, Brothers, I have touched upon a few things that are going to bear upon you soon. If these measures can be straightened out now, which rightly belongs to us, every ounce, then it will save the worries and headaches later that are bound to come.

Yours for more bonds.

THE SENTINEL, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 688, MANSFIELD, OHIO

*Editor:* Greetings, fellow members, let's go to press.

It has been some time since you have heard from us here, but as the snow comes floating down it seems we should have time for a few thoughts.

We have all been very busy here for the past few years and with the help of the boys from other locals, we have completed some

mighty fine jobs. We wish to thank the out-of-town boys for their cooperation, and might add that we met some grand Brothers.

At the present our work has slackened down and the future looks rather uncertain—one day we think Uncle Sam is going to build big things around here, and the next day someone in Washington marks the print obsolete—so it may land heads or possibly tails.

Our members enjoyed a chicken supper and a dance a few weeks ago—and was there fun! Our president, Gail Peterson, just seemed never to get full of chicken. And, with the "all girl orchestra" you should have seen the old-timers strut. Sorry you all couldn't have been there.

It was reported to me that Brother R. A. Hacher is back on the job after being laid up with an eye injury. Brother C. C. Little is out with a fractured knee and it will be some time before he will be back on the job.

Hunting season is now over and the boys report there is plenty of game left for next year. The scarcity of shells and the dry weather left their game bags rather empty. A few honest Brothers admit that they just couldn't hit the birds.

We have a good number of boys in the service now and they are doing a swell job over there. Sorry we don't have more here at home that will get in there and fight for our standards of unionism. Seems that part of them are card men instead of good union members.

We owe our boys in the service a lot so let's try to write them a few lines once in a while—who knows, you and I may be on one of those small unnamed islands some day.

It has been swell chatting with you and so long until next month.

L. M. KELLY, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 697, GARY AND HAMMOND, IND.

*Editor:* Our annual Christmas party for the kiddies was held December 18 and, as usual, we had a fine program of music and other entertainment.

Old Santa came with a huge bag of presents for good boys and girls, and where could a bad boy or girl be found at Christmas time?

Northwestern Indiana now has a fine up-to-the-minute labor paper. It is an interesting and aggressive paper and is improving rapidly as time goes on. It is named the "Labor Beacon" and is published in Michigan City. Local 697 has an able contributor in Brother Fred Keilman, who is also our electrical inspector for the city of Gary. His weekly column, "Short Circuits," is newsy and entertaining.

The deep sympathy of our members is extended to our Brother member, William J. Granger, whom we feel has given his full share to help save this nation. It hits all of us like a dull, sickening blow when someone we have known for years is called upon to make the supreme sacrifice in the service of our country. Brother Granger's son, William J., Jr., a lieutenant in the air corps, was killed while making a landing at Marysville airport in California, December 10.

It hurts, too, when we realize that the very best elements of young American manhood are in the air force and that when one of them is lost it is an irreparable loss to his family and the nation.

Our bowling team went to Michigan City to show the team of Local 531 how to bowl, but instead of taking the conceit out of Local 531's team they had to lose a lot of their own ego by being beaten by the narrow margin of one point! The names of the husky young bucks in L. U. 697's team are Don Trutga, C. Wilson, F. Hill, G. Austin, E.



#### CONTINUES ELECTRICAL WORK IN ARMY

Corporal Charles Reass, Jr., of L. U. No. 3, is now attending the New York trade school taking an electrical course. Before going into the Army, Corporal Reass worked for Cassidy, Inc., Long Island City. He is glad to be able to continue his electrical work.

Charles' brother, Henry, likewise a member of L. U. No. 3, is also in the service. He is a petty officer, third class, and is fighting somewhere in Italy.

Yager, C. Frazier, F. Keilman and C. Miller. Just to rub salt in the wounds of 697's team, the victors condescendingly said, "We hope the defeat does not hurt too much." They could at least have spared our team that remark!

The newspapers tell a strange story of a plane that has cost Uncle Sam the sum of \$13,423,794.00. The way it sounds, this plane should have been the largest and most luxurious super-colossal thing to ever take to the air. But, dear reader, it is not so. It is just the same old disgusting story of corporate greed and mismanagement that has tortured the ears of the American people so often since this war started. What is wrong with the officials in Washington that such things are allowed to go on? Granville Blackburn, military affairs investigator, exonerates the employees of the Fairchild Aircraft Corporation, of Burlington, N. C., where this one plane was built. Well, that is something. Usually, the workers get a fair share of the blame for the crookedness that goes on in these plants. What would happen to our I. B. E. W. organization if we had some of these inefficient and dishonest officials at our helm?

I do not think that our organization would be in existence very long.

Well, what is a paltry \$13,423,794.00 anyhow so long as the taxpayer holds the bag?

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.

*Editor:* Greetings! We have ended a hectic year with many important questions undecided. Members of Congress and Senate have debated and debated until they decided that

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE

All I. B. E. W. members working directly for any shipyard in the Port of New York must notify Marine Local No. B-277 located at 63 Park Row, New York City, and also obtain a permit in accordance with Article 25, Section 5, of the I. B. E. W. Constitution.

Marine Local No. B-277,  
Fred Geyer,  
Business Manager.

Note: Wheeler Shipbuilding Corporation, located in Whitestone, Long Island, N. Y., signed an agreement on December 17, 1943, with Marine Local No. B-277 for all the electrical workers employed by the Wheeler Shipbuilding Corporation.

a subsidy program would be unfair to uninterrupted profits. What do we care about stabilizing prices! Let it take its course, so say some senators. They went through all the motions of actors, taking a slap at labor at every opportunity and suddenly these same gentlemen felt so sorry for us railroaders that they felt we were getting a raw deal from government New Dealers. So the Senate and Congress went over Mr. Vinson's head to uphold the decision of a commission appointed by President Roosevelt awarding us the increase of eight cents retroactive from February 1, 1943. During the interval the operating brotherhoods decided on setting a strike date for December 30, 1943, with the non-operating brotherhoods setting their date for the same time. Of course, the members of Congress decided this strike unimportant, so they went home for Christmas. The point I want to emphasize is this: don't you think it kind of strange for those same lawmakers to fight against stabilizing prices and suddenly hand us eight cents on a silver platter and to leave it unfinished at that? This may be ancient history when you read it, for the wage question may be all settled decidedly in our favor. However, it won't do any harm to review some unfinished business.

In listening to many commentators, one would get the impression that white collar workers are the lost souls. Commentators cry out, prices go up and the wages of white collar workers remain stationary and they have no protection. They are not organized—these commentators rant over the radio. The question is, why are they not organized? There is no reason for them to stay unorganized, all their big bosses are certainly organized, but you know and I know many of those white collar workers thought like many more used to think, that leaders of unions were racketeers and all they wanted was their money. The press and those same commentators told them so and they believed them. Now those same gentlemen have become much interested in their economic welfare. Organized labor is also very much interested in their welfare; so much so that we will never stop until they are all organized 100 per cent. Where there is unity there is strength.

While I am talking about unity, there is encouraging news that the Joint Labor Political Action Committee—A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.—held their third meeting in Chicago, November 24, 1943. Many railroad locals including our own are playing a very important part in the work of this committee in laying plans for the registering of all members and their families for the coming elections. Further, many other questions received serious consideration—such questions as a petition to President Roosevelt on the railroad workers' demands for a wage increase; also a committee of six was elected to consult with Judge Jarecki on the matter of releasing polling sheets in adequate time—at least 60 to 90 days before elections—to allow for getting delinquent voters registered before election day.

For over a year the question of time-and-one-half for Sundays and holidays has been a burning question in the railroad yards and roundhouses on the Illinois Central Railroad. The men finally decided that they would either get time-and-one-half or else, and they may have some reason or other to stay home on those days. Realizing the men meant business, the officials of said company called in all the committees in the Chicago terminal and after some straight talk from the men the company decided to pay time-and-one-half for Sundays and holidays. This is a victory for the shop crafts. The general chairmen representing those crafts which were invited

to a local federation meeting were very pleased to admit that the credit should go to the rank and file because it was their aggressive action that forced the issue to a head and it just reminds me of a story told about a Scotch general just before going into battle, addressing his men. "Today," he said, "we go into battle. Our enemy is formidable and dangerous and must be conquered. I am sure you men are prepared and ready to fight as a great unit." He paused, then said: "Generals are your leaders and their strength is measured by your strength. After all is said and done, generals are no use without an army." This is sound logic and advice and should be accepted on this basis.

In concluding this article, we are all going through a great change. This sociological development that is taking place all over the world has spelled the death knell for those who would have liked to build a fence around themselves. This minority group thought they lived in a land of seclusion, free from any strife. This false conception with those who had these ideals is doomed to disappointment. Their lack of understanding of the economics, of this changing world, resulted in a state of confusion. I am not one to make predictions, but I will say this much: many drastic mental disturbances are in the making for those isolationists, for I think the vast majority of thinking American people know by this time that this world is not static.

W. S. McLAREN, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 923, AUGUSTA, GA.

*Editor:* Greetings. This letter is written to you in behalf of our members who are now in the armed forces of our country. They are doing their job while away from home and loved ones. They are giving all they have to protect what we all know to be the better things of life. They left you back here to help carry on the things they believed in. They left you in good faith because they believed you would do your part for them as well as they would do their part for you.

They have been gone a long time now and we are still enjoying some of the things they worked with us to obtain. They are not enjoying them now, but we know they are looking forward to the day when they can come back and again take their places in civilian life.

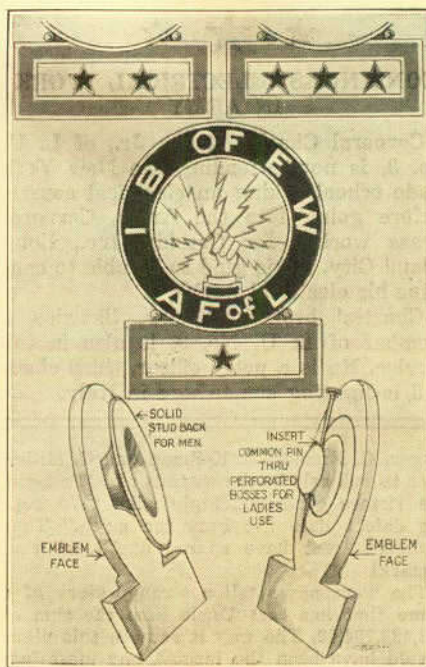
Will they find things back here as they hope to find them, or will we disappoint them? Brother, it is up to you and you alone as to just what sort of condition they find the things in, that they left in your care. Are you going to live up to their expectations, or are you going to offer a lot of excuses to try to cover up your failures to do right by those Brothers who are looking to you to keep our local union strong and active?

What are you doing to show that you are willing to do your part? Are you attending the meetings of your local union regularly? If you are not attending regularly, then now is the time to resolve to set aside a little of your time that you might be privileged to share with others the responsibility of carrying on the work of the local union.

Make a special effort to be at the next meeting of your local union and see if you don't enjoy the satisfaction that comes from knowing that you have done what your Brothers in the armed forces would have you to do while they are away. Since they can't be there don't you think you should attend more meetings of our local than you have been attending? Sure you do. We will be looking for you.

With a sincere desire to see a large attendance at all future meetings of our local union, we are

THE OFFICERS OF LOCAL UNION NO. 923.



#### WEAR YOUR SERVICE STAR

The above emblems, designed for I. B. E. W. members having members of their family in the service, are made in plastic, with celluloid lapel button, and for our women members there is an ordinary pin attached, for fastening to the garment. The scarcity of metals for war uses has made it necessary to manufacture the emblems of the above materials. We can furnish them with one, two or three stars, and the price of the emblem is 25 cents.

#### L. U. NO. 980, NORFOLK, VA.

*Editor:* Not much to report—not much time to do it in. Guess I almost let the deadline slip up on me this time.

As far as I can ascertain we have all had a Merry Christmas. Hope you have all had the same. I trust that the New Year will bring a rapid conclusion to the war and more advancement of the interests of labor.

The War Labor Board still has our contract for approval. We are all anxiously awaiting their verdict. We have no doubt that they will approve it.

There being nothing of importance to report, I will conclude with a very sincere wish for a Happy New Year to you all.

H. C. COPELAND, R. S.

#### L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

*Editor:* Greetings. Well, 1037 is still carrying on at the old stand and also initiating an odd member from time to time. Talking to friends and acquaintances, I find a lot of people more worried about the peace than the war. They ask what will happen to thousands of workers when peace at last does come. They say, how can we expect a better deal in the new world we hear so much about, if the same kind of people have control in the future as have had control in the past, and what chance is there that a better condition of life is ahead for the common man?

I find after some questioning that most of these people have never bothered to get out and use their vote when elections come along, yet they have the gall to blame

the government for all their troubles. A lot of people seem to be willing to send our young men and women to fight a desperate and bloody war for democracy, but when it comes to taking a little time and interest to find out what can be done, and what they ought to do, to help make this democratic way of life work better, they are not interested.

Little wonder that great monopolistic industrial barons, crooked politicians, unscrupulous business men, consider the mass of the people only as a proposition to be exploited to the limit. So, fellow members all over America, get interested, and get out and use this great privilege you have every chance you get.

I am sorry to have to record that Brother Fred Keeley, one of our most useful and energetic members in this district, has found it necessary to retire owing to physical disability. Fred had a very quick grasp of conditions, etc., and was very active on arbitration boards. Out of 10 cases he acted on as labor representative, he won seven, so you can see how valuable he was to our organization and labor generally. At a little get-together we held to say goodbye to Fred, a number of speakers paid tribute to Brother Keeley, and, lastly, Brother Vice President Ingles wound up by presenting Fred with a slight token of the esteem, appreciation and good will of all the members in this district, wishing him and his wife every happiness in their new home. Brother Keeley, with feeling and gratitude, expressed his regret in having to retire at this time.

Vice President Ingles gave a short talk on the outlook for the future. Next to winning the war, he said, was the reconstruction program to come after. He gave facts and figures to show that a great amount of building, manufacturing, etc., had been tabulated, and he thought would be continued as soon as peace was declared. He stated a lot depended on the government, the employers, and employees. Given a reasonable amount of cooperation, good management, and good citizenship, there should be employment for all, at union wages and conditions, for at least five years after the conclusion of the war, but he warned—keep your unions intact, and strong, you are going to need them more than ever in the great new world to be. With best wishes for a successful New Year, I remain

A. A. MILES, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 1258, DES MOINES, IOWA

*Editor:* Greetings to all fellow members of the I. B. E. W. from L. U. 1258, radio technicians. After reading the JOURNAL for a number of months, I stuck out my neck and got appointed press secretary. Handing over a nickel, here goes.

Local Union No. 1258 includes the radio technicians of KSO, KRNT, Des Moines; KVFD, Fort Dodge; KGLO, Mason City, for a total of 21 members at the present time. L. U. No. 1258 has 11 members on leave doing active military service, ranging in rank from lieutenant commander (Navy), and first lieutenant (Army) on down. Our support has become quite active considering the number of members we have in the freedom teams throughout the world. The local union has mailed Christmas presents to all of its members in the services and has purchased a considerable quantity of cigarettes and shipped them overseas. We have to date received thank you cards and letters of appreciation from most all of the recipients of the cigarettes. The members

of KSO and KRNT have not as yet asked for any draft deferments and in fact our freedom membership is rather expected to increase within the next two months, due to three or four of the members receiving a classification of 1-A recently.

Well, after Mr. Marshall Leavitt, Press Secretary for L. U. No. 124, Kansas City, told everyone the trend of thought of that local, I'd like to add that we should make certain that when our boys come back to their old positions again, that those positions have not been wasted and allowed to fall away in a form of deterioration due to unskilled technicians. Let us make certain that those positions are better, conditions of work are improved, and wages are substantial for a decent and progressive living. Let us, the home-front members, make certain that there will be no feeling of "you failed me" when our Brothers return. Keep working, keep fighting, prepare now for the battles ahead, for these battles will be long and hard. Let us hold up our end and our Brothers will make certain that Berlin and Tokyo are merely "whistle stops" on Freedom Day.

So with three cents change from my nickel, let's save rights for our boys, while they're saving our freedom.

A. L. FRY, JR., P. S.

#### I. B. E. W. VOTES 4 TO 1

(Continued from page 55)

#### I. U.

- 134 Rogan, William
- 135 Sheridan, James J.
- 145 Fasbender, Herman
- 145 Hemphill, Ray C.
- 164 Plate, William
- 193 Byers, William I.
- 195 Curley, Bernhard C.
- 196 Edwards, Thomas A.
- 202 Plunkett, Robert M.
- 213 Jones, Harry
- 213 Sheperd, E. O.
- 214 Bermel, Nick
- 275 Giles, Otis
- 413 Heidenreich, Fred Will
- 465 Ault, Chas. E.
- 471 Bouchard, Fred A.
- 481 Dunn, Oscar
- 697 Waggoner, John W.
- 702 Mattlin, Frank W.
- 713 Tegtmeier, Louis H.
- 717 Gardner, William
- 731 Carver, Edmund Welch
- 1135 Blanton, Blair

The council found that the aforementioned applications were made in accordance with the provisions of the International Constitution and that the official records supported the applicants' claims as to pension age and continuous standing in the Brotherhood; therefore it was decreed, upon motion which was carried, that the applications of the aforementioned members be approved.

The council examined the records of the following applicants:

	Formerly of I. U.
I. O. Bruce, Charles	125
" Poroshin, Nick	340
L. U.	
2 Gernacy, George P.	
52 Bingel, Edw. A.	
103 Canty, Daniel J.	
134 Brown, Francis P.	
245 Sweet, Grover C.	
393 Pingree, C. G.	

#### NOTICE

In order that there may be no misunderstanding on the part of out-of-town members coming to work in this jurisdiction, please be advised that a referral from the U. S. Employment Service does not waive Article 25, Section 5, of the I. B. E. W. Constitution.

C. G. SMITH, B. M.

L. U. No. 177,  
Jacksonville, Fla.

and found that with additional records presented by each of these members, their date of birth was established. As their age and membership record were of the required length, and as all other constitutional requirements were met, the applications of these members were approved.

All of the aforementioned applications having been approved, the International Secretary is ordered to place these members' names on the pension roll; their pension payments to begin when the applicants shall have filled out and filed with the International Secretary the special withdrawal card which is to be sent them by the International Secretary.

The application for pension of Henry Bibbey, L. U. No. 79, was denied because the applicant had not attained pension age.

The application of Edward R. Stone, L. U. No. 39, for pension was denied because the applicant had not attained pension age.

The application of Walter L. Pritch, L. U. No. 1, for pension was denied because of his lack of 20 years' continuous standing in the Brotherhood.

The council advised the International Secretary that in the case of local unions having members in the active military service who were not entitled to military service cards, if such members report immediately to their local on being demobilized, and the local is willing to waive a new initiation fee on such member, the International Office will waive its portion of said fee, and the member is to be reinitiated on the payment of the current month's dues as a new member; this, to apply to beneficial and non-beneficial members who went into the active military service. Beneficial members will pay, in addition to current dues, \$2.00 for admittance into the death benefit fund of either the E. W. B. A. or the I. B. E. W. Motion made and seconded, that the above plan be adopted. Motion carried.

The council ordered the standing of Robert Shimman, L. U. No. 8; Edward J. Weber, L. U. No. 263, and H. L. Vassar, L. U. No. 949, restored so that no break in their I. B. E. W. standing will be shown.

International Secretary Bugnizet informed the council that both the state of Michigan and the state of Kansas had denied the E. W. B. A. a license to continue to provide death benefits in the E. W. B. A. to new I. B. E. W. members of local unions operating within those states, although they have permitted us to continue the E. W. B. A. coverage now in force on members whose local unions operate within said states. The

council, because of this, authorized the International Secretary to take care of all new members joining any of the affected local unions, as is done for our Canadian membership under Article XIII of the I. B. E. W. Constitution, and to handle their payments and pay the funeral benefits in the manner provided in Article XIII. It is further recommended, that the International Secretary ask the E. W. B. A. trustees to change the wording of their Constitution to the extent that we may be permitted to operate in these states as heretofore.

The case of Fred Lippelman vs. the decision of A. L. Wegener, assistant to International President Brown and acting for President Brown, was reviewed with all the evidence submitted, and the council found that the decision was rendered by Assistant to the President A. L. Wegener on October 14, 1943, and that no appeal was taken by Brother Lippelman until November 24, 1943, which date exceeds the 30 days from date of decision, allowed by the International Constitution under Article XXVII, Section 17. Because of this, the council decided that there was no case before it.

International Secretary Bugnizet presented the council with a copy of the "Decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Florida, Upholding Legality of the 'Closed Shop,'" decided November 10, 1943. The council members read the court decision very carefully, and discussed many points contained therein, with the result that they recommend to the members of our Brotherhood to be ever watchful in regard to legislative matters of their respective states, thereby safeguarding against the enactment of laws which will abolish the "closed shop," or any other gains which have been won by organized labor, benefiting the working person. The International Secretary was requested to see that all members of the International Executive Council be supplied with a copy of this decision.

The council particularly call the attention of our Florida membership to an impending referendum vote to be taken in their state, which has for its purpose the outlawing of the "closed shop" in private industry, and we recommend that you work and vote to defeat this measure.

The committee on audit, Executive Council Members J. L. McBride and D. A. Manning, reported that they had examined the audit of the I. B. E. W. accounts as submitted to the council by the firm of Wayne Kendrick and Company, C. P. A.'s; that the method of recording receipts was examined and test checks of various transactions were made; that all receipts were deposited in banks; that all disbursements were checked to voucher checks, signed by the proper officers, and that they were charged to the accounts designated by such voucher checks. The committee found that all accounts checked and that all records were in order. It was ordered that the report of the committee be approved.

The council reviewed the reports of the council members, relative to their activities in their districts since the last meeting.

The International President and the International Secretary reported on their work since the last meeting, and outlined their activities on pending events. The actions of both officers were approved.

The International Secretary was requested to communicate with all those who had matters before the council, and to advise them of the council's action in their cases.

The business coming before the council having been concluded, the council adjourned sine die.

CHAS. M. PAULSEN,  
Chairman.  
D. A. MANNING,  
Secretary.

#### Women's Auxiliary Button



A beautiful little pin in blue and white enamel on gilt, designed especially for I. B. E. W. women's auxiliary members. Complete with safety catch. **\$ .50**

# IN MEMORIAM

## Charlie M. Vaughn, L. U. No. 16

Initiated Nov. 13, 1942

It is with sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 16 record the passing of our friend and Brother, Charlie M. Vaughn; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to his family, to the Journal for publication, and a copy entered upon the minutes of our local union.

CHRIS KLUSMEIER,  
FRED WAHNSIEDLER,  
CECIL LOHMEYER,  
GUY VAUGHN,

Evansville, Ind. Committee

## Eugene Lacey, L. U. No. 6

Initiated May 27, 1942

Whereas Almighty God in His wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother Eugene Lacey, who has been a true and loyal Brother of Local Union No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sympathy to the family of our late departed Brother, that a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

J. NUNAN,  
C. FOEHN,  
W. GIMMEL,

San Francisco, Calif. Committee

## Dewey Scherrer, L. U. No. 6

Initiated April 25, 1942

Whereas Almighty God in His wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother Dewey Scherrer, who has been a true and loyal Brother of Local Union No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

J. NUNAN,  
C. FOEHN,  
W. GIMMEL,

San Francisco, Calif. Committee

## P. T. Plover, L. U. No. 817

Initiated November 18, 1917

The following resolution was unanimously adopted in memory of our late Brother, P. T. Plover, at the last regular meeting of Local Union No. 817:

Whereas Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, has seen fit to relieve Brother P. T. Plover of the burdens of this world, and

Whereas before Brother Plover passed on to his eternal reward, after a period of illness, he was a worthy and loyal member, respected by all; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our condolences to his bereaved family at this time; and be it further

Resolved, That the meeting stand in one minute silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy be sent to the family of the late Brother Plover, and to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

T. O'CONNOR,  
M. LOONEY,  
J. METZ,

New York, N. Y. Resolution Committee

## Elwood Emerson, L. U. No. 6

Initiated December 19, 1942

Whereas Almighty God in His wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother Elwood Emerson, who has been a true and loyal Brother of Local Union No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

J. NUNAN,  
C. FOEHN,  
W. GIMMEL,

San Francisco, Calif. Committee

## W. C. Funk, L. U. No. 6

Reinitiated April 26, 1924

Whereas Almighty God in His wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother W. C. Funk, who has been a true and loyal Brother of Local Union No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

J. NUNAN,  
C. FOEHN,  
W. GIMMEL,

San Francisco, Calif. Committee

## Steve Gotelli, L. U. No. 6

Initiated November 18, 1940

Whereas Almighty God in His wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother Steve Gotelli, who has been a true and loyal Brother of Local Union No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

J. NUNAN,  
C. FOEHN,  
W. GIMMEL,

San Francisco, Calif. Committee

## Winston A. Matthews, L. U. No. 6

Initiated October 16, 1942

Whereas Almighty God in His wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother Winston A. Matthews, who has been a true and loyal Brother of Local Union No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

J. NUNAN,  
C. FOEHN,  
W. GIMMEL,

San Francisco, Calif. Committee

## Frank Gavin, L. U. No. 1134

Initiated March 25, 1943

It is with deep sorrow that we the members of Local Union No. 1134 record the death of Brother Frank Gavin, who passed from our midst October 17, 1943.

Whereas in the death of Brother Gavin we feel the loss of a sincere friend and a loyal member; and

Whereas it is our desire to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy in this hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be forwarded to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we pay tribute to his memory and stand in silent prayer for one minute.

LEOPOLD KONOPKA,

Elizabeth, N. J. Recording Secretary

## Fred J. Ahern, L. U. No. 96

Initiated June 1, 1942

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 96, record the death of Brother Fred J. Ahern who was electrocuted and died in the line of duty on November 14, 1943; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication and a copy be written into the minutes of our local.

HAROLD E. MAGNUSON,

Worcester, Mass. Recording Secretary

## William A. Caisse, L. U. No. 96

Initiated January 29, 1941

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 96, record the passing of Brother William A. Caisse on October 20, 1943; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy be written into the minutes of our local.

HAROLD E. MAGNUSON,

Worcester, Mass. Recording Secretary

## W. H. Marmion, L. U. No. 479

Initiated May 26, 1941

It is with a sincere feeling of sadness and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 479 record the untimely passing of our Brother, W. H. Marmion.

Whereas it is our desire to express our sympathy to his family and friends in their bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

ED WHEAT,  
R. R. PALMER,  
W. L. HOLST,

Beaumont, Texas. Committee

## Captain Joe Peterman, L. U. No. 479

Reinitiated September 5, 1935

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 479, record the death of one of our loyal and faithful members, Captain Joe Peterman.

Captain Peterman had served in several offices of the local union and was serving as president at the time his company was called to active military service.

Captain Peterman lost his life while serving his country on the Italian battlefield.

Whereas it is our desire to express our sympathy to his family and friends in their bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

ED WHEAT,  
R. R. PALMER,  
W. L. HOLST,

Beaumont, Texas. Committee

**Fred J. Spohrer, L. U. No. 716**

Initiated Nov. 23, 1909, in L. U. No. 124

It is with a sense of tremendous loss, that we, the members of Local Union No. 716 mourn the passing of our beloved Brother Fred J. Spohrer. His personal example of fair play, good sportsmanship, generosity and loyalty shall always remain as a symbol to all those who have known and worked with him during the past years; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and that a copy be sent to the family of our departed Brother.

S. R. SMITH,  
C. V. FORSTER,  
A. G. ELLIS,

Houston, Texas.

Committee

**Robert F. Strickland, L. U. No. 958**

Initiated May 6, 1943

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we record the passing of our friend and Brother, Robert F. (Uncle Bob) Strickland; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, and especially to his two brothers who are our fellow members; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Strickland, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 958, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

BUENA RICHARDSON,  
Chattanooga, Tenn. Acting Secretary

**Emmett Moore, L. U. No. 77**

Reinitiated May 21, 1942, in L. U. No. 88

Whereas it is with deepest and most sincere feelings of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 77, I. B. E. W., pay our last tribute of respect to our late Brother Emmett Moore; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the bereaved family our most sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and be entered into the minutes of the local union, and also a copy be sent to the Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

STANDLEY E. THOMPSON,  
C. L. SPICKARD,  
LYLE BETTERIDGE,

Seattle, Wash.

Committee

**Robert A. Hutchison, L. U. No. 702**

Initiated June 13, 1940

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 702 of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Robert A. Hutchison, who passed away November 12, 1943; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 702, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

W. R. BOYD,  
H. E. NUNN,  
J. RAY KLINE,

West Frankfort, Ill.

Committee

**George McDonough, L. U. No. 492**

Reinitiated September 27, 1922

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we the members of Local Union No. 492 record the death of our Brother George McDonough; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

F. S. WORRALL,  
Recording Secretary

Montreal, Que.

**Joseph Breen, L. U. No. 717**

Initiated June 9, 1926

It is with sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we the members of Local Union No. 717, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Joseph Breen; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, also to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

ELLA McNAMARA,  
JOHN J. CUNNINGHAM,  
J. J. TURNEY,

Boston, Mass.

Committee on Resolutions

**F. E. Furrow, L. U. No. 813**

Initiated August 30, 1940

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 813, record the passing of our Brother F. E. Furrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

E. L. MAWYER,

Roanoke, Va.

President

**R. L. Bridgford, L. U. No. 702**

Initiated January 23, 1917

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 702 of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, R. L. Bridgford, who passed away November 21, 1943; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 702, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

H. E. NUNN,  
W. R. BOYD,  
A. R. MONROE,

West Frankfort, Ill.

Committee

**Hawks F. Thompson, L. U. No. 756**

Reinitiated October 1, 1942

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow and regret that we the members of L. U. No. 756 record the sudden death of our treasurer and friend, Brother Hawks F. Thompson.

His passing has deprived us of a true and active member and he will be missed by all of us.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of this tribute be spread in the minutes of our local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Thompson, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

EMMITT OLIVER,  
GENE HATCHER,  
M. J. ZAHN,

Daytona Beach, Fla.

Committee.

**Guy W. Powell, L. U. No. 124**

Initiated November 9, 1918, in L. U. No. 271

Time will not make this sorrow easier to bear for the members of L. U. No. 124 who grieve most deeply for Brother Guy W. Powell whose passing occurred Thursday, November 4.

It is our request that our most sincere sympathy be extended to the wife, family and friends of a loyal and true member.

Resolved, That we drape the charter for a period of 30 days and that copies of these resolutions be sent to his family, to the Journal for publication and a copy be entered into the minutes of our local union; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute to his memory.

ED M. FREDRICK,  
FRED H. GOLDSMITH,  
HENRY BRUNKE,

Kansas City, Mo.

Committee

**Henry G. Doeren, L. U. No. 110**

Reinitiated November 15, 1927

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 110 record the passing of our Brother, Henry G. Doeren; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to the Official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, and that the members stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory.

During the 16 years that Brother Doeren belonged to this organization, he made a host of friends and was at all times a true and loyal member to this local union and the I. B. E. W.

E. L. DUFFY,  
JOHN HOY,  
GEORGE DEMPSEY,

St. Paul, Minn.

Committee

**Edward Pritchard, L. U. No. 214**

Initiated April 6, 1934

We, the members of Local Union No. 214, with a sincere feeling of sadness and regret, record the passing of Brother Carl Edward Pritchard, who passed away on November 29, 1943.

Brother Pritchard was an active member of this local union for quite some time and was appointed recording secretary shortly before he retired from office due to failing health.

He was a man of sterling character and integrity, always willing to aid and assist a needy worthy Brother and one of the pillars of this local union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our profound and sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to our Official Journal for publication.

J. L. WEBER,  
J. J. BOYLE,  
C. H. FOOTE,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

**Joseph J. Burke, L. U. No. 214**

Reinitiated January 15, 1926

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 214, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Joseph J. Burke. We have indeed lost a good and loyal friend of unionism; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the Official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

G. R. EDMUNDSON,  
L. E. LEGG,  
C. H. FOOTE,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

**Jeremiah Cahalane, L. U. No. 717**

Initiated February 20, 1929

It is with sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we the members of Local Union No. 717, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Jeremiah Cahalane; and

Whereas we wish to express to his wife and family our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and also to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

ELLA McNAMARA,  
JOHN J. CUNNINGHAM,  
J. J. TURNEY,

Boston, Mass.

Committee on Resolutions

**Felix J. Leutze, L. U. No. 812**

Initiated November 4, 1942

With the deepest sorrow we, the members of L. U. No. 812, record the passing of our Brother, Felix J. Leutze; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his wife by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

FRED MARTS, President  
WILLIAM WRIGHT, Treasurer  
C. A. CHRISMAN, Business Agent

Williamsport, Pa.

**William E. Meders, L. U. No. 925**

Initiated February 19, 1939, in L. U. No. 667

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-925, record the passing of Brother William E. Meders, whose death occurred November 30, 1943.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing in silence for one minute in meeting, and by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy entered in the minutes, and a copy sent to our Official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in black for 30 days.

J. L. SCATERS,  
K. M. WHITNEY,  
A. R. CLARK,

Pueblo, Colo.

Committee

**John Wade, L. U. No. 53***Initiated November 24, 1914, in L. U. No. 356*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and mercy to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother John Wade; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Wade L. U. 53 has lost a true and loyal member whose kind deeds and noble character will be remembered most by those who knew him best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family and relatives in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the departed Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 53, and a copy sent to the Official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to the memory of our late Brother John Wade.

JOSEPH CLOUGHLEY,  
CHAS. STAPLETON,  
D. C. HORNER,

Kansas City, Mo. Committee

**E. A. Brown, L. U. No. 53***Reinitiated November 27, 1940*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and mercy to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, E. A. Brown; and

Whereas in the passing of our Brother L. U. No. 53 has lost a true and loyal member whose kind deeds and noble character will be remembered most by those who knew him best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family and relatives in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 53, and a copy be sent to the Official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to the memory of our late Brother E. A. Brown.

J. P. DE LANEY,  
CHAS. STAPLETON,  
E. L. LOWDER,

Kansas City, Mo. Committee

**Charles Hartman, L. U. No. 34***Reinitiated April 27, 1927*

It is with deep sorrow and regret we record the passing from our midst of Brother Charles Hartman; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the Official Journal for publication.

W. G. KAPPLER, SR.,  
C. HAMILTON,  
C. A. GARDNER,

Peoria, Ill. Committee

**Louis J. Heuser, L. U. No. 9***Initiated June 25, 1918***Harry Madden, L. U. No. 9***Initiated February 22, 1918, in L. U. No. 282*

Local Union No. B-9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers records with profound sorrow the death of its two members, whose names are mentioned above.

These men were known by the members of L. U. No. B-9 for their zeal in the cause of unionism, and as members of our Brotherhood for their good example in pursuing this aim.

The great interest shown by these men in the problems of our Brotherhood helped to actuate all the members of our local union, and they shall long be remembered for their encouragement and work in our behalf.

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of Local Union No. B-9 offer their tribute to the memory of our departed Brothers for their loyalty to our Brotherhood and country; be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is hereby extended to their bereaved families.

EMMETT R. GREEN,  
WILLIAM PARKER,  
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

**Glenn Farley, L. U. No. 494***Initiated January 26, 1939*

Whereas it is with sincere sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 494, record the passing of our worthy Brother, Glenn Farley; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local express its sympathy to our departed Brother's immediate family and to his friends; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this organization, a copy be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,  
EMIL BROETLER,  
ARDEN FENSEL,  
GEORGE SPATH,  
JOHN BERST,  
GEORGE KAISER,

Milwaukee, Wis. Committee

**Nelson Kitchen, L. U. No. 424***Reinitiated July 5, 1939*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 424, record the passing of our Brother Nelson Kitchen; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and that a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication.

A. S. LIADIATT,

Edmonton, Alberta. Recording Secretary

**Frederick G. Young, L. U. No. 99***Reinitiated September 14, 1926*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. 99, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our esteemed Brother Frederick G. Young on November 26, 1943.

Having served as president, secretary, executive board member and on many important committees, his constructive influence in meetings assembled and in committees, accomplished much for the progress of this local. His long association and his agreeable personality have served to solidify the ties of fraternal fellowship and we assure his loved ones that we in no small measure share their grief. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to them in a mutual loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we in a body in meeting assembled, stand in silent meditation for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting, and a copy be sent to the Official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication. May God rest his soul.

FRANK L. McCANN,

Providence, R. I. Recording Secretary

**Edward A. Shoupe, L. U. No. 130***Initiated February 14, 1919*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. B-130, record the passing of Brother Edward A. Shoupe, whose death occurred on November 26, 1943.

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

H. C. FISHER,

New Orleans, La. Business Agent.

**George Schwantes, L. U. No. 494***Reinitiated May 22, 1920*

We, the members of Local Union No. 494, I. B. E. W., with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother George Schwantes; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the Official Journal for publication and a copy sent to his bereaved family.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,  
EMIL BROETLER,  
ARDEN FENSEL,  
GEORGE SPATH,  
JOHN BERST,  
GEORGE KAISER,

Milwaukee, Wis. Committee

**Orlando McNeal, L. U. No. 34***Initiated December 27, 1928, in L. U. No. 51*

Another member, Brother Orlando (Eddy) McNeal, has passed onward, and sorrowfully L. U. No. B-34 closed the files of his membership record. A true friend and valued member of his union, his absence will be keenly felt.

Our fraternal sympathy is extended to his loved ones and we grieve with them as we share their loss.

The charter of Local Union B-34 shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute to the memory of Brother McNeal shall be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and copies sent to his bereaved family and to our Journal for publication; and we shall stand in silence in meeting assembled for one minute in tribute to his memory.

LESTER F. LUPTON,  
CLIFF WATERS,  
C. A. DIX,

Peoria, Ill. Committee

**R. E. Benham, L. U. No. 995***Reinitiated January 16, 1941*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst Brother R. E. Benham; and

Whereas we have suffered the loss of a true and loyal member of our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

D. F. SIMS,  
FRED HALL,  
S. L. BABINI,

Baton Rouge, La. Committee

**Oliver Carl Ellis, L. U. No. 76***Reinitiated October 20, 1936*

It is with a sense of loss and a feeling of sadness that we record the death of our beloved Brother O. Carl Ellis.

In his many years of faithful service, he made a host of friends who sincerely mourn his passing. He was a veteran of World War I and has two sons serving in the present war.

He was an active member of his union, being the chairman of the executive board and on committees of major importance. His influence was of a constructive nature and accomplished much for the progress of his local. He took his duties seriously and stood honestly and fearlessly upon the conclusions upon which he arrived.

To his wife and family, we, the members of L. U. No. 76, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, offer our deepest sympathy in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

M. H. PETERSON,  
A. J. WEEKS,  
O. G. NILSSON,

Tacoma, Wash. Committee

**Frank Mattson, L. U. No. 1048***Initiated April 25, 1942*

God has seen fit to move from our daily contacts Brother Frank Mattson, who was initiated into Local Union B-1048 on April 25, 1942. Frank, a kindly, courteous old man, aged 72 years, passed away November 30, 1943, at noon. Originally a native of Stockholm, Sweden, he had kept in touch with his home land, returning on several occasions to the scene of his youth. He was a naturalized citizen of the United States. He served his country as a heat treator in the first World War and like many another old timer, returned to serve her again in her present hour of need.

Whereas being a Mason and a good father, he leaves behind him a gap in his family circle, the Masonic order and the tool room; and

Whereas as a good and loyal union member we all will miss him much; therefore be it

Resolved, That we cause our union charter to be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the editor of Electrical Workers' Journal and a copy sent to the nearest of kin.

VANCE R. RUNYON,  
JOSEPH E. JORDAN,  
MAXINE HARRIS,

Indianapolis, Ind. Committee

**Leo Barinski, L. U. 1335***Initiated January 13, 1943*

It is with a sense of loss and feeling of sadness that we record the death of Brother Leo Barinski, who died on December 14, 1943, at the age of 48 years.

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-1335, I. B. E. W., take this opportunity of expressing our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on file in the minutes of this local union, also published in the Official Journal of the I. B. E. W., and that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and that the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

ARTHUR E. HILL,  
Recording Secretary.  
Newark, N. J.

**Frank Cunningham, L. U. No. 18***Initiated September 3, 1937, in L. U. No. 18*

In sorrow, we the members of L. U. No. B-569, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother Frank Cunningham, and our hearts go out in sympathy to his family and relatives.

May his untimely death lead us to further understanding of the sacrifices being made by others that we may better our conditions so that men like Frank shall not have died in vain; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in meeting for one minute in silent meditation; and be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, a copy to the Electrical Worker, and that a copy be spread on the minutes of L. U. B-569, and that we drape our charter for 30 days in mourning and respect to our departed Brother.

GEORGE USHER,  
FRANK D. HAUSER,  
M. R. GALLION,  
San Diego, Calif. Committee

**Etta Sebastian, L. U. No. 1061***Initiated June 4, 1943*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Sister, Etta Sebastian; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. B-1061, pay tribute to her memory by expressing to her relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to her; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Warren J. Copeland, L. U. No. 175***Initiated January 19, 1939*

Whereas it is with sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 175, record the passing of our good friend and Brother, Warren J. Copeland; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, a copy be sent the Labor World, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

E. E. CROSBY,  
C. A. BROWN,  
C. A. STRAWN,  
Chattanooga, Tenn. Committee

**W. L. McCormick, L. U. No. 850***Initiated July 1, 1939, in L. U. No. 519*

It is with deepest regret that the members of L. U. No. 850, record the passing of Brother W. L. McCormick on November 5, 1943.

Brother McCormick made the supreme sacrifice while on duty in the service of his country in Italy. His courage in the past years will ever remain in our memory and his work in the growth of our local union is recorded; so be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to his family and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy placed in our minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days, and that the members stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory.

W. S. POOL,  
J. L. HOWARD,  
L. O. NEIL,  
Lubbock, Texas. Committee

**E. A. Soper, L. U. No. 429***Reinitiated September 5, 1941*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local B-429 record the death of Brother E. A. Soper; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our Brother in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to our Official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

RUSSELL W. STANSELL,  
HARRY S. PURVIS,  
B. K. WILLIAMSON,  
Nashville, Tenn. Committee

**Robert Ness, L. U. No. 191***Initiated May 1, 1942*

Whereas the hand of death has suddenly removed from our midst our friend and Brother Robert Ness, known and loved by us all as "Bob"; and

Whereas in his passing Local Union No. 191 has lost a member, though young in years and membership, loyal to the principles of his union; and

Whereas we will miss his smiling face from our meetings; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 191 pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Official Journal for publication.

D. F. WILLINGHAM,  
W. S. GALLANT,  
HOWARD E. CHASE,  
Everett, Wash. Committee

**Edry Hagen, L. U. No. 292***Initiated August 13, 1923*

It is with profound sorrow and the deepest regret that Local Union No. B-292 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers records the untimely passing of its esteemed member, Edry Hagen.

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of L. U. No. B-292 pay tribute to the memory of our departed Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

CLARENCE JOHNSON,  
Minneapolis, Minn. Press Secretary

**David L. Jacobson, L. U. No. 292***Initiated December 7, 1937*

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 292, I. B. E. W., record the death of our member, David L. Jacobson.

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper to pay tribute to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

CLARENCE JOHNSON,  
Minneapolis, Minn. Press Secretary

**Ben F. Moody, L. U. No. 920***Reinitiated January 14, 1941*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 920, record the passing of our Brother and business manager, Ben F. Moody; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our next regular meeting and a copy be sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the Official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

H. B. GALBRAITH,  
H. C. BUSBY,  
E. J. MCKENNEY, SR.,  
H. W. BOSS,  
Ablene, Texas. Executive Board

**F. Doherty, L. U. No. 817***Reinitiated March 3, 1925*

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to relieve Brother F. Doherty of the burdens of this world; and

Whereas before Brother Doherty, who had been retired because of poor health, passed on to his eternal reward, after a short illness, he was a worthy and loyal member, respected by all; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our condolences to his bereaved family at this time; and be it further

Resolved, That the meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy be sent to the family of the late Brother Doherty, and to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

J. HAYES,  
T. MARTIN,  
J. FOLEY,  
P. MOYLAN,  
New York, N. Y. Committee

**DEATH CLAIMS FOR DECEMBER, 1943**

L.U.	Name	Amount
I. O. (327)	W. W. Smith.....	\$1,000.00
39	F. H. Fuller.....	\$25.00
494	G. H. Farley.....	\$25.00
I. O. (713)	F. G. Imse.....	1,000.00
I. O. (38)	W. H. Kennish.....	1,000.00
I. O. (48)	V. J. Zey.....	1,000.00
1147	D. L. Ellis.....	1,000.00
817	P. J. Plover.....	1,000.00
16	C. M. Vaughn.....	300.00
702	R. A. Hutchinson.....	650.00
3	J. Downie.....	1,000.00
779	W. R. Muse.....	300.00
11	M. Sumer.....	1,000.00
104	Nell Donahue.....	1,000.00
103	G. W. Enroth.....	1,000.00
I. O. (130)	E. A. Shupe.....	1,000.00
3	J. A. Costello.....	1,000.00
I. O. (247)	M. C. Crippen.....	1,000.00
340	L. B. Pederson.....	300.00
3	W. M. Thompson.....	1,000.00
I. O. (164)	Edward Cook.....	1,000.00
125	R. A. Thompson.....	1,000.00
214	C. E. Pritchard.....	1,000.00
730	R. E. Stewart.....	1,000.00
295	C. E. Russell.....	300.00
I. O. (817)	F. Doherty.....	1,000.00
760	O. A. Talbert.....	300.00
164	J. W. Meenan.....	1,000.00
5	W. P. Lennon.....	1,000.00
I. O. (160)	D. K. Geiger.....	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	W. Mitchell.....	1,000.00
I. O. (949)	E. J. Brandes.....	300.00
210	C. W. Hartman.....	1,000.00
3	Joel Herman.....	1,000.00
124	G. W. Powell.....	1,000.00
569	F. C. Cunningham.....	1,000.00
744	G. L. Biernan.....	650.00
76	D. W. Zimmermann.....	300.00
595	William B. Lang.....	300.00
79	W. A. Buechner.....	650.00
6	Raymond M. Box.....	300.00
5	F. D. Metz.....	1,000.00
474	Arthur McGoldrick.....	1,000.00
99	F. G. Young.....	1,000.00
I. O. (900)	J. B. Vance.....	1,000.00
352	N. A. Tuttle.....	1,000.00
I. O. (53)	John Wade.....	1,000.00
236	W. J. Dubois.....	1,000.00
867	J. Stradman.....	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	J. A. Johnson.....	1,000.00
I. O. (11)	J. R. Stewart.....	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	A. Kraemer.....	1,000.00
6	John A. Stephenson.....	300.00
I. O. (3)	William F. Wannemacker.....	475.00
38	H. Klomfas.....	1,000.00
307	Frances X. Guenterberg.....	\$25.00
I. O. (445)	N. W. Otte.....	1,000.00
I. O. (39)	D. H. Lipps.....	1,000.00
429	E. S. Soper.....	475.00
475	S. Morris.....	1,000.00
732	L. W. Browne.....	1,000.00
1245	C. F. Butler.....	1,000.00
I. O. (202)	F. H. Danton.....	1,000.00
812	F. J. Leutze.....	300.00
763	R. Von Niedo.....	1,000.00
110	H. G. Doeren.....	1,000.00
202	R. J. T. Osborne.....	1,000.00
136	L. A. Goth.....	300.00
6	G. J. Langridge.....	475.00
702	R. L. Bridgeford.....	1,000.00
432	A. L. Merchant.....	475.00
48	J. P. Johnson.....	475.00
9	L. J. Heuser.....	1,000.00
134	T. E. Campbell.....	1,000.00
34	E. McNeal.....	1,000.00
701	R. F. Sauer.....	1,000.00
338	L. M. Creager.....	475.00

(Continued on page 73)

# Casey's Chronicles of the Work World

BY SHAPPIE

(Continued from January)

For about an hour we enjoyed ourselves in the grateful shade of the big tree, thin Jules announced. "We 'ave to tank you an' Mike varree mooch Meeses Murphee, for de best' deener w'atever is but we mus' be on de move again." "Ye're an onaisy, restless little devil Jules," said she. "Why can't ye all be afther spendin' Sunday wid us? Me an' Mike can put ye up, can't we Mike?" "Shure!" said Mike emphatically. "I is mos' sorree Meeses Murphee dat me, an' de Ireesh, w'at is wit' me, is not able for to 'cept de kin' invite w'at you is mak' but I is promisin' de foreman of dat tallyfome camp w'ere we is go, dat we is be dere t'ree or four day 'go an' we mus' mak' possibilittee for to ketch de firs' train w'at is levee in de mornin' or dat foreman, he is fire us bot' 'fore he is know dat we is arrive on de way dere." "Well," said Mike "we be sorry that ye have to be lavin' so soon but come back airly in the fall an' ye kin stay wid us an' rest 'fore ye start in the loggin'." "We'll be lookin' for ye," were Mrs. Murphy's last words as we paddled away.

## WE REACH THE MILL

We soon reached a landin' jus' above the dams an' portaged aroun' thim. We landed in the little bayou above the falls an' made our last portage an' were on our way again. The hoarse roar of the big mill saws greeted us wid their deep-voiced song as we arrived at the boat house. Louis made the grand salute an' tuck charge av the canoe, an' said, "Two jack, w'at is work in de beeg meel, dey is come roun' last night. Dey mus' know dat you is go up de reever Jules to veeset de home of your fader, an' dey is ax me w'en you an' de feller w'at 'ave de red 'air, is come back. I say, I don't know—mebbe nodder wick, den dey is go 'way." "W'at did dose feller look lak Looie?" said Jules. "Dey is bot' beeg, tuff-lookin' feller. De wan, he 'ave scar on hees lef' cheek—de odder, he 'ave varree red face." "Bedads! That's Dodds an' Rodin," I said. "I thought we was through wid thim for good. This bein' Saturday night they'll take a chance of us bein' back an' thim an' their gang ull be layin' for us. Some av the J. and J. jacks ull be in town too an' if Rodin an' his gang jumps us, there ull be wan devil av a fine free-for-all. What do ye think about it Jules?" "Just dis Terry. Dere is no gang w'atever is can chase de Caseys an' de LaFlammes out of dis town, no matter how manny feller w'at is in dat gang, is dere Jean? We is stay right wit' you Terry, no matter w'at she is 'appen, bah tonder!" Louis brought out our duffle bags, Jules tipped him an' we made our way to a small, but pleasant hotel on a side street an' I signed up for a room that had sleepin' accommodations for the three av us. We had a shandygaff apiece in the bar, thin we tuck our duffle bags to our room, changed our moccasins for workin' boots

an' wint out for a walk. I wint into a jewelry store, bought a few trinkets for me lady friends up the river an' give thim to Jean for delivery.

## A GOOD FRIEND

We was on our way back to the hotel whin we saw Joe LeClair across the street. The minute he caught sight av us, he shouted out, "Dere is mah ole frien' Casee." He rushed across to us, shook hands, an' said, "W'ere in hal you feller kip yoursef since de fight? All de town, she look for you. Two jack say dey is see you go up de reever in canoe an' we is t'ink mebbe you is got loss in de beeg storm." "We was through that storm, Joe, but here we are. Come an' have dinner with us at the hotel." "Shure t'ing, bah gosh!" We wint back to the hotel an' I introduced Jean to Joe. They shook hands an' Jean said, "Jules an' me is nevair forget dat you is reesk your life to save heem w'en Jules, he is get de knockout at de log jam." "Pouffe! Dat's not'in'. I jus' 'appen to be dere at de tam an' it was all in de day's work. De reever man, he 'ave dose chans' to tak' wans in wile." "De chans dat you is tak' dat tam Joe, she is wort' more dan a dreenk but we is 'ave wan anyway." We had our drink but whin Joe wanted to treat we turned down anny more. We wint into the readin' room an' I asked Joe for the latest news. "De town she is dead since you is leff, Casee. Borski, he is know dat he is troo 'ere—ever' wan, dey is mak' de beeg laff on him, so he is sell de beezness to nodder feller an' he is mak' w'at you call heem—de vamoose. Noboddy is ever see that Beeg Smoke seence de beeg fight also. Mebbe hees 'fraid dat som' jack is hit heem on hees jaw' w'at you is brek, dat wan mighty wallop. Bah gosh! Dat not only break hees jaw but it brek hees heart—he is nevair mak' for fight wit' reever man again." I tould him about Dodds an' Rodin tryin' to find out at the boat house whin we was expected to be back from up the river. "Dat dam Dobbs an' Rodin, Casee. Dey is mak' de beeg fabricat' an' get me to peek fight wit' you w'at is mah bes' frien'. I is jus' fin' out dat dey is work in de beeg meel an' I is say to mahsef, 'Josef!' dem two feller sure be in some saloon tonight for to 'ave dreenk an' all you is need is jus' wan chans' an' dey is be in de hospital, mebbe seex mont', bah tonder. I 'ave some frien' in town w'at is see fair play." "Well, this is how things stand Joe. Dodds an' Rodin blame me an' Jules because they was railroaded out av the J. and J. Camp. They knew we had gone up the river, and they got thimselves an' their clique a job in the mill so as to be here whin we got back so now they'll be layin' for us. I'll tell ye what we'll do, Joe. We'll kape out av sight until it begins to get dark, thin Jules an' me ull go out for a walk. We'll manage to let the gang see us as we stroll casually down to the big Palace Saloon

on the waterfront. You an' your friends follow us but kape out av sight. Whin the gang follows us an' jumps us ye'll be right on hand to have your share of the free-for-all. What do you say to that, Joe?" Joe slapped me on the shoulder, an' shouted, "Dat's booly plan, Casee. We is bus' dat gang so wide apart dat dey is nebber get togedder again." "Wal, I reckon Jules, he is mah broder, an' I is in dis too," said Jean. "Mebbe you is better stay wit' me Jean," said Joe. "De gang is more lik' to joomp Casee an' Jules if dere is no wan wit' dem." "Dat's all right," said Jean, "as long as I is mak' wan av de party at de gran' pignique."

## NEW INDUSTRY BASED ON ELECTRONICS MATURES

(Continued from page 45)

has certain characteristics that enable it to perform specific functions in a circuit, several different tubes are frequently used to do a given job. In one type of control panel for spot, pulsation, and seam welding, there are five kinds of tubes—ignitrons, phanotrons, thyratrons, kenotrons and glow tubes—with these functions.

A welding-control team: ignitrons—to control the heavy alternating current used in resistance welding; thyratrons—to control the starting of the ignition current; thyratrons—to time the number of cycles the current is on and the number it is off; phanotrons—to furnish direct current for the grid bias of the thyratrons; kenotrons—to rectify the control impulses so they can be counted by a thyatron (several impulses make up each weld); glow tubes—to regulate the timing voltages.

A motor-control team: Another electronic device, which controls the speed of motors regardless of changes in line voltage or motor load, utilizes thyratrons, kenotrons, pliotrons, and a glow tube as follows: thyratrons—for supplying power to armature of motor; thyratrons—for supplying power to field of motor; pliotrons—to control the thyratrons; kenotrons—to supply d. c. power for pliotrons and for the glow tube; glow tube—to establish a regulated voltage as a standard against which the speed of the motor is automatically regulated by the functioning of the other tubes.

In the application of industrial electronic equipment it is well to remember that good engineering advice is absolutely necessary. A misapplication of electronic equipment is more detrimental than beneficial to the industry. Members of the Electrical Maintenance Society of Local 134, realize that the Electrical Construction Industry is different from many other trades in the building industry. The equipment and materials they work with are constantly changing; therefore, it is necessary for electrical men to have some accurate method of obtaining up-to-date information on new developments. At the present time the Electrical Maintenance Society is conducting a course in industrial electronics. Mr. William Frackelton and Mr. T. E. Jontz, two very capable engineers of the General Electric Company, are directing this

course. They have a very extensive theoretical and practical background to draw upon. The members of this educational society are deeply grateful to these men for the valuable information they are giving us on modern electronic equipment.

### FIRST CONTRACTING FIRM GETS ARMY-NAVY "E"

(Continued from page 52)

E. W., with very little trouble, had been stated previously by Senator Callicott. Vice President Bennett gave his reason for this record: "Mr. Joseph has had such a record because—and only because—he's fair—he's just—and he deals honestly. No contractor," he went on to state, "ever has any difficulty in dealing with the I. B. E. W. as long as he's fair."

"I know the contractor from a personal standpoint—from the year 1904 and in periods to 1913 I worked for the company myself." He mentioned the fact that this ceremony was an example of achievement by organized labor all over the country and no one should fail to give credit where justly due.

International Representative Curly McMillian was present but chose to let others do the talking. Brother McMillian has worked tirelessly over the state of Tennessee for the past six years and we feel that his efforts are largely responsible for the wage scale and good working conditions we are now enjoying.

A request was made for a speech by Commissioner Luton, and both he and Mayor Cummings were given the floor in turn before the ceremony was declared adjourned. Each man, with the echo from the applause of Brothers Bennett and Loftis' speeches ringing in his ears rose to give official praise to the winners of the award and thanked them for the honor of being present.

### Special Notes

E. J. Electric Installation Company—Is the only company of its kind in the country to have received the award for shipyard electrical work.

O. F. Conger, superintendent—has been with company for 31 years.

Glenn M. Ellison, construction superintendent—has been with the company 18 years.

William A. Walker, with company two years, is general foreman, Nashville branch.

Wiremen were fed and honored as Republican party leaders at a chamber of commerce banquet.

E. J. has had a contract with I. B. E. W. since it was organized in New York City in 1899.

### PRAISE INDUSTRY PLANNING

(Continued from page 49)

quently wider utilization and enjoyment of electrical installations. Finally, we have agreed upon a somewhat revolutionary experiment for the stabilization of wages and employment in our industry on an annual basis in addition to the present hourly basis.

Pearl: And to what extent, Mr. McChesney, did labor-management coopera-

tion contribute to the development of this program?

McChesney: We never could have gotten to first base without it. Our fine relation with labor, resulting in the total elimination of strikes and lockouts for 23 consecutive years, inspires us with confidence in the future and gives us the assurance of stability which is the foundation for planning. It helps us to give more efficient service and to pass on to the public considerable savings in the cost of operations. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is co-operating with our industry on postwar preparations in a highly commendable way.

Pearl: Thank you, Mr. McChesney. That sounds like a good cue for me to bring to the microphone now, the president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Mr. Ed J. Brown. I'd like to ask you first, Mr. Brown, about this "revolutionary experiment" Mr. McChesney told us about with regard to the stabilization of employment and wages. How does the union feel about that experiment?

Brown: Our organization is a progressive, forward-looking union. We are constantly seeking better conditions for our members. Any plan that is designed to make them more secure will have our support. We are willing to try out this experiment to see if it is sound. The objective is to guarantee a higher annual income to the workers even though their present hourly rate of pay may be lowered.

Pearl: Mr. McChesney told us about the benefits industry and the public derive from labor-management cooperation. What gain does the union and its members get from it?

Brown: Good relationships and good feelings between employer and employee make for good results for both. We know when we sit down together to bargain on terms and conditions of employment that we are talking to friends. Our union doesn't have to waste its time and energy fighting employers constantly.

Pearl: And by saving such waste motion, I suppose you can devote more time and energy to the development of constructive policies?

Brown: That's right. In fact, you have just given the reason why we have been able to make such good headway on our postwar program.

Pearl: Well, what is the particular interest of your union and the workers you represent in postwar planning?

Brown: Our chief selfish interest is to create more jobs for our members. Remember, more than 40,000 of our members are now serving in the armed forces. We've got to take care of them when they return home. We consider that a sacred obligation. We also have obligations to the thousands of our members who have performed miracles of production in the war effort and are now unemployed. When this war ends, we don't want to see a disastrous depression in America. We're going to do our part, in teamwork with industry, to start things humming on the big jobs our country needs to have done at the close of the war.

Pearl: How do you regard the prospects



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for maximum production and maximum employment in the postwar period?

Brown: We are now spending billions for war. We should be able to invest billions in peace. This job should be done by private industry, not the Government. Labor has full confidence in our country's future. We should stimulate business confidence and investors' confidence by making it possible for free enterprise to gain fair profits. That's the only incentive business needs. Of course, taxes will continue to be heavy. The nation's war bill must be paid, and the sooner the better. But taxes should not be prohibitive or destructive. Fair play must be the basic rule if there is to be a spontaneous, whole-hearted, coordinated effort by industry, labor and the Government to make peace-time America secure in the future.

Pearl: Do you anticipate any moves by industry to take advantage of the postwar period to cut wages, to tear down labor standards and to destroy the trade union movement?

Brown: Not if our own industry is any criterion. Some misguided and reactionary employers may have such ideas in mind, but not, I am glad to say, the members of the National Electrical Contractors Association. They freely concede that high wages and high standards for labor go hand in hand with business expansion and national prosperity. They know that anything that hurts labor hurts business and agriculture too. Deflation can be as great a national curse as inflation. No, I think that business as a whole has come to the conclusion that labor unions are here to stay; that profits in the future will depend not on cutting wages but on expanding production. I was encouraged to hear Eric Johnston, the president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, make these very statements the other day. The facts are clear. Free labor and free industry depend upon the preservation of free enterprise in our country. The great lesson this war has taught us is that free enterprise can win only when labor and management are pulling together in the same direction, not against each other. I am sure, Mr. McChesney will agree with me on that. What do you say, Bob?

McChesney: I'm with you on that 100 per cent. I am proud of the fact that we've achieved real labor-management teamwork in the electrical construction industry. I hope our example will be followed universally throughout the industrial life of the nation in the postwar period.

Pearl: Thank you, Mr. McChesney and thank you, Mr. Brown, for your constructive leadership in a field where progress is vital to the best interests of our country.

### IN MEMORIAM

(Continued from page 71)

L.U.	Name	Amount
64	W. C. Rosine.....	1,000.00
17	F. C. Hoeflein.....	1,000.00
292	E. Hagen .....	1,000.00

920	B. F. Moody	850.00
I. O. (26)	J. H. Poetzman, Sr.	1,000.00
134	E. W. Ferguson	1,000.00
917	C. L. Warner	475.00
734	E. F. Marable	1,000.00
125	G. Seeley	1,000.00
342	W. M. Stevenson	1,000.00
349	H. M. Garwood	300.00
595	A. H. Gail	300.00
1101	R. J. Blanchard	1,000.00
53	E. A. Brown	850.00
9	W. C. Masters	850.00
277	J. P. Danielson	1,000.00
134	R. Liston	1,000.00
77	J. E. Franklin	150.00
804	Earl R. Rittinger	300.00
933	Charles L. Layher	150.00
11	Jess Cain	150.00
213	George Lewis	1,000.00
492	George McDonough	1,000.00
18	J. Gordon Lovelace	150.00
618	Arthur A. Smouse	150.00
213	John M. Bezer	1,000.00
9	Garfield Sparks	150.00
723	John W. Miller	150.00
844	J. B. McKenzie	300.00
3	John C. Booth	150.00

\$82,700.00

## OFFICIAL BUSINESS

(Continued from page 54)

L. U.	Location	In Favor	Opposed
B-463	Glasgow, Ky.	5	11
B-465	San Diego, Calif.	310	0
466	Charleston, W. Va.	0	63
B-468	Stamford, Conn.	5	4
470	Haverhill, Mass.	5	8
471	Millinocket, Maine	39	0
473	Lawrenceburg, Ind.	10	1
B-474	Memphis, Tenn.	13	21
B-477	San Bernardino, Calif.	0	267
479	Beaumont, Texas	0	395
481	Indianapolis, Ind.	228	0
B-482	Eureka, Calif.	14	5
483	Tacoma, Wash.	15	74
488	Bridgeport, Conn.	36	2
489	Mattoon, Ill.	13	9
491	Reno, Nev.	4	25
492	Montreal, Que.	27	16
B-494	Milwaukee, Wis.	1336	0
B-495	Wilmington, N. C.	187	0
496	Silver City, N. Mex.	18	2
B-499	Des Moines, Iowa	22	21
500	San Antonio, Texas	155	0
501	Yonkers, N. Y.	366	0
B-502	St. John, N. B.	7	1
504	Meadville, Pa.	18	1
B-505	Mobile, Ala.	41	50
506	St. Paul, Minn.	0	72
B-507	Hastings, Nebr.	11	14
508	Savannah, Ga.	808	0
513	Decatur, Ill.	17	11
516	Red Bank, N. J.	0	46
517	Astoria, Oreg.	13	4
B-520	Austin, Texas	397	0
522	Lawrence, Mass.	12	1
B-524	Wahpeton, N. Dak.	1	12
527	Galveston, Texas	16	0
528	Milwaukee, Wis.	26	14
531	Michigan City, Ind.	230	0
532	Billings, Mont.	115	0
533	Chicago, Ill.	25	0
535	Roswell, N. Mex.	35	0
536	Schenectady, N. Y.	6	0
537	San Francisco, Calif.	15	0
538	Danville, Ill.	56	0
540	Canton, Ohio	70	0
542	Harlingen, Texas	35	0
544	Hornell, N. Y.	0	80
B-545	St. Joseph, Mo.	0	61
546	Aurora, Ill.	5	20
547	Lincoln, Nebr.	17	25
549	Huntington, W. Va.	7	16
550	Gary, Ind.	339	0
552	Lewistown, Mont.	12	6
555	Laconia, N. H.	0	31
557	Saginaw, Mich.	746	0
561	Montreal, Que.	32	11
562	Wenatchee, Wash.	2	21
563	Middletown, Pa.	0	54
564	Richmond, Ind.	23	3
B-565	Bridgeport, Conn.	30	0
568	Montreal, Que.	16	1
B-569	San Diego, Calif.	722	0
B-570	Tucson, Ariz.	0	73
571	Ely, Nev.	20	12
B-572	Springhill, La.	1	23
573	Warren, Ohio	23	4
574	Bremerton, Wash.	69	31
575	Portsmouth, Ohio	11	0
576	Alexandria, La.	0	38
577	Appleton, Wis.	44	0
580	Olympia, Wash.	5	4
582	Pocatello, Idaho	16	17
583	El Paso, Texas	82	0
584	Tulsa, Okla.	414	0
587	New Orleans, La.	12	46
588	Lowell, Mass.	0	66
589	Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.	1	244
591	Stockton, Calif.	2	10
593	Dunkirk, N. Y.	11	7
594	Santa Rosa, Calif.	7	2

MEMBERS' LEATHER  
POCKET HOLDER

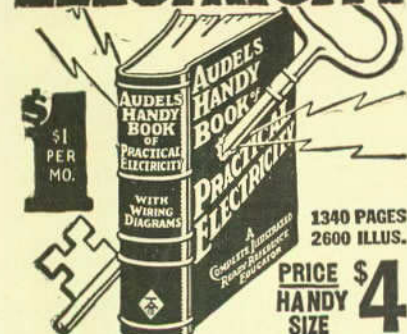
a  
durable,  
handsome  
folder  
to contain  
Official  
Receipts,  
brown or black  
(As long as present  
supply lasts,  
during emergency)  
**35 cents**

L. U.	Location	In Favor	Opposed
595	Oakland, Calif.	553	1173
597	Danville, Ill.	0	28
599	Iowa City, Iowa	54	0
600	Torrington, Conn.	5	2
601	Champaign, Ill.	6	0
602	Amarillo, Texas	303	0
603	Easton, Pa.	0	212
B-605	Jackson, Miss.	7	4
607	Shamokin, Pa.	27	9
B-609	Santa Cruz, Calif.	6	3
610	Philadelphia, Pa.	0	40
611	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	21	73
613	Atlanta, Ga.	346	0
B-616	Grand Island, Nebr.	221	11
617	San Mateo, Calif.	38	87
618	Omaha, Nebr.	19	140
619	Hot Springs, Ark.	0	116
B-620	Sheboygan, Wis.	1	7
621	Boone, Iowa	19	5
623	Butte, Mont.	7	4
B-624	Panama City, Fla.	422	0
B-627	Ft. Pierce, Fla.	0	10
628	Silvis, Ill.	8	32
629	Moncton, N. B.	60	1
630	Lethbridge, Alta.	16	0
631	Newburgh, N. Y.	19	5
635	Berlin, N. H.	5	6
637	Roanoke, Va.	10	2
B-640	Phoenix, Ariz.	125	0
644	Goose Creek, Texas	7	20
646	Sheridan, Wyo.	2	10
648	Hamilton, Ohio	4	39
B-649	Alton, Ill.	351	0
650	Salt Lake City, Utah	19	46
652	El Reno, Okla.	4	17
653	Miles City, Mont.	92	0
B-654	Chester, Pa.	125	0
B-655	Charlottesville, Va.	7	27
656	Birmingham, Ala.	42	0
B-657	Jerome, Ariz.	26	7
B-659	Medford, Ore.	71	117
660	Waterbury, Conn.	14	14
661	Hutchinson, Kans.	22	5
662	Chattanooga, Tenn.	49	0
B-663	Milwaukee, Wis.	37	72
664	New York, N. Y.	285	0
665	Lansing, Mich.	95	0
666	Richmond, Va.	19	46
B-667	Pueblo, Colo.	12	48
668	Lafayette, Ind.	2	15
669	Springfield, Ohio	16	3
B-673	Painesville, Ohio	11	7
674	Boston, Mass.	16	61
B-675	Elizabeth, N. J.	104	0
676	Pensacola, Fla.	4	24
677	Cristobal, C. Z.	184	0
678	Scranton, Pa.	8	37
679	Winnipeg, Man.	16	6
681	Wichita Falls, Texas	12	0
682	St. Petersburg, Fla.	0	57
683	Columbus, Ohio	185	0
685	Bloomington, Ill.	51	0
686	Hazleton, Pa.	16	9
B-688	Mansfield, Ohio	9	17
689	San Francisco, Calif.	15	27
B-690	Mitchell, S. Dak.	0	10
692	Bay City, Mich.	16	11
697	Gary, Ind.	140	0
701	Wheaton, Ill.	10	0
B-702	W. Frankfort, Ill.	172	173
B-703	Concordia, Kans.	14	12
704	Dubuque, Iowa	31	0
B-705	Lincoln, Nebr.	3	3
B-706	Aberdeen, S. Dak.	8	10
707	Holyoke, Mass.	22	6
709	Liverpool, N. S.	15	7
710	Northampton, Mass.	19	0
B-713	Chicago, Ill.	321	0

L. U.	Location	In Favor	Opposed
715	Milwaukee, Wis.	20	3
716	Houston, Texas	0	1056
719	Manchester, N. H.	132	0
B-721	Chattanooga, Tenn.	197	0
722	Cortland, N. Y.	10	0
B-723	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	173	0
724	Albany, N. Y.	30	0
725	Terre Haute, Ind.	72	0
726	El Paso, Texas	3	25
B-727	Canby, Minn.	8	1
728	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	70	0
731	International Falls, Minn.	44	0
732	Portsmouth, Va.	18	60
734	Norfolk, Va.	640	200
736	Princeton, W. Va.	15	4
B-739	Columbus, Nebr.	48	21
741	St. Marys, Ga.	1	11
743	Reading, Pa.	100	0
744	Philadelphia, Pa.	66	59
B-745	Durham, N. C.	0	9
748	Jersey City, N. J.	11	135
B-749	La Crosse, Wis.	46	94
750	Pine Bluff, Ark.	50	0
751	Manitowoc, Wis.	0	340
B-753	Norwalk, Conn.	7	13
754	Yankton, S. Dak.	0	21
755	Winston-Salem, N. C.	0	92
757	Joliet, Ill.	8	4
B-760	Knoxville, Tenn.	61	0
761	Greenfield, Mass.	12	6
762	Ashtabula, Ohio	9	8
B-763	Omaha, Nebr.	13	38
764	Keene, N. H.	15	0
B-765	Sheffield, Ala.	35	52
B-766	Huron, S. Dak.	0	23
768	Kalispell, Mont.	10	2
770	Albany, N. Y.	14	8
771	Williamsport, Md.	0	24
B-773	Windsor, Ont.	4	5
774	Cincinnati, Ohio	18	63
775	Cheyenne, Wyo.	4	31
776	Charleston, S. C.	25	5
780	Columbus, Ga.	0	197
782	Mullens, W. Va.	0	17
783	St. Paul, Minn.	15	60
784	Indianapolis, Ind.	66	32
B-785	Weleetka, Okla.	3	9
787	St. Thomas, Ont.	0	28
B-788	Superior, Nebr.	13	0
791	Boston, Mass.	0	50
793	Rockland, Maine	1	51
794	Chicago, Ill.	20	218
798	Chicago, Ill.	36	0
800	Sacramento, Calif.	69	49
B-801	Montgomery, Ala.	10	5
802	Moose Jaw, Sask.	8	0
803	Reading, Pa.	0	134
806	Ellenville, N. Y.	38	0
807	Little Rock, Ark.	0	45
809	Oelwein, Iowa	7	1
812	Williamsport, Pa.	7	7
813	Roanoke, Va.	110	80
B-814	Clinton, Mo.	9	10
B-816	Paducah, Ky.	7	28
817	New York, N. Y.	115	181
B-818	Owosso, Mich.	7	16
819	Salamanca, N. Y.	8	5
B-820	Sarasota, Fla.	2	11
822	Athens, Ga.	24	11
823	Alliance, Ohio	7	8
824	San Antonio, Texas	0	42
B-833	Jasper, Ala.	8	2
B-835	Jackson, Tenn.	10	31
836	Potsdam, N. Y.	17	1
838	Meridian, Miss.	20	4
840	Geneva, N. Y.	47	0
841	Lakeland, Fla.	6	2
842	Utica, N. Y.	33	0
B-843	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	12	8
845	Lexington, Nebr.	9	0
B-846	Chattanooga, Tenn.	0	421
847	Rome, Ga.	0	86
849	Shelburne Falls, Mass.	0	122
852	Corinth, Miss.	6	7
854	Buffalo, N. Y.	22	28
855	Muncie, Ind.	67	0
856	Avery, Idaho	20	34
858	Somerset, Ky.	2	29
859	New York, N. Y.	0	237
861	Lake Charles, La.	16	1
862	Jacksonville, Fla.	5	23
863	Lafayette, Ind.	3	9
864	Jersey City, N. J.	1	81
865	Baltimore, Md.	33	19
866	Kansas City, Kans.	1	12
867	Sandusky, Ohio	44	0
869	Iroquois Falls, Ont.	23	3
870	Cumberland, Md.	22	19
873	Kokomo, Ind.	92	0
B-874	Zanesville, Ohio	13	2
875	Port St. Joe, Fla.	9	2
877	Denver, Colo.	6	0
878	Rawlins, Wyo.	8	0
879	Liverpool, N. S.	18	3
880	Sioux City, Iowa	9	32
881	Memphis, Tenn.	4	45
B-882	Shelton, Wash.	7	6
885	Chicago, Ill.	26	11
886	Minneapolis, Minn.	12	39
887	Cleveland, Ohio	51	87
888	St. Augustine, Fla.	0	28
890	Janesville, Wis.	30	0

L. U.	Location	In Favor	Opposed	L. U.	Location	In Favor	Opposed
B-891	Ft. Collins, Colo.	5	16	1223	Portland, Maine	8	3
B-892	Mankato, Minn.	73	0	1224	Cincinnati, Ohio	21	50
893	Tucson, Ariz.	13	3	1225	Indianapolis, Ind.	6	8
894	Oshawa, Ont.	0	16	1228	Boston, Mass.	29	22
895	Bastrop, La.	0	9	1229	Charlotte, N. C.	31	0
897	Terre Haute, Ind.	0	29	1230	Bridgeport, Conn.	2	10
900	Jackson, Tenn.	0	17	1231	Troy, N. Y.	0	49
902	St. Paul, Minn.	53	0	B-1238	Baton Rouge, La.	0	25
B-904	Tallassee, Ala.	4	13	B-1247	Fergus Falls, Minn.	16	2
B-905	Newport News, Va.	4	8	1249	Syracuse, N. Y.	650	0
906	Corry, Pa.	0	34	1252	E. Boston, Mass.	0	35
B-909	Pittsfield, Mass.	4	33	B-1254	Clifton, Ariz.	19	14
910	Watertown, N. Y.	134	0	1258	Des Moines, Iowa	4	14
911	Windsor, Ont.	0	36	1261	York, Pa.	0	77
912	Cleveland, Ohio	18	29	1265	Oil City, Pa.	0	12
913	Winston-Salem, N. C.	0	32	1271	Toronto, Ont.	0	163
914	Thorold, Ont.	57	0	B-1277	London, Ont.	1	8
917	Meridian, Miss.	77	0	1281	Providence, R. I.	8	0
922	New York, N. Y.	2	14	1282	Springfield, Mass.	2	6
923	Augusta, Ga.	91	0	1292	Peoria, Ill.	2	9
B-926	Chicopee, Mass.	11	5	1295	Grand Rapids, Mich.	4	7
928	Red Wing, Minn.	8	12	B-1302	Storm Lake, Iowa	159	0
931	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	14	13	1310	Washington, D. C.	81	0
932	Marshfield, Ore.	2	10	1313	Wichita, Kans.	0	6
933	Jackson, Mich.	11	1	B-1315	Mobile, Ala.	18	0
B-934	Kingsport, Tenn.	48	0	1316	Macon, Ga.	180	0
B-938	Logan, W. Va.	4	12	1317	Portland, Maine	10	127
939	Waterloo, Iowa	0	7	1319	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	15	12
940	Russell, Ky.	14	29	B-1322	Birmingham, Ala.	7	9
B-941	Maryville, Mo.	12	0	B-1323	Watts Bar, Tenn.	19	18
946	Los Angeles, Calif.	0	34	1327	Providence, R. I.	10	18
B-947	Northampton, Mass.	3	0	1331	Fresno, Calif.	9	11
948	Flint, Mich.	15	4	B-1336	Cleveland, Ohio	9	0
B-949	Austin, Minn.	39	232	1340	Newport News, Va.	13	10
950	Point Pleasant, W. Va.	12	8	B-1347	Cincinnati, Ohio	8	0
B-951	Plattsburg, N. Y.	4	0	1349	Rock Island, Ill.	1	6
B-952	Ventura, Calif.	44	13	1353	Louisville, Ky.	0	101
953	Eau Claire, Wis.	447	0	1360	Miami, Fla.	13	0
956	Espanola, Ont.	5	0	Total		80,199	22,979
957	Greenville, S. C.	7	0	Received too late to be counted.			
B-961	Ithaca, N. Y.	0	29	B-283	Boise, Idaho	13	5
B-962	Charlotte, N. C.	60	0	343	Taft, Calif.	36	0
B-963	Kankakee, Ill.	22	0	B-410	Ashland, Ky.	0	10
B-965	Beaver Dam, Wis.	55	23	509	Lockport, N. Y.	19	0
B-966	Lancaster, N. Y.	9	8	512	Grand Falls,		
968	Parkersburg, W. Va.	20	9		Newfoundland	22	0
970	Kelso-Longview, Wis.	14	17	634	Parsons, Kans.	57	23
B-978	Charleston, W. Va.	0	10	767	Baton Rouge, La.	23	14
B-979	Escanaba, Mich.	3	12	799	Portland, Ore.	12	32
B-980	Norfolk, Va.	11	0	889	Los Angeles, Calif.	45	54
B-985	Cleveland, Miss.	22	0	898	San Angelo, Texas	30	0
B-993	Louisville, Ky.	14	9	918	Covington, Ky.	6	9
995	Baton Rouge, La.	0	289	942	Fort Worth, Texas	7	10
B-997	Port Angeles, Wash.	0	6	B-1008	Monrovia, Calif.	6	0
B-1002	Tulsa, Okla.	0	337	B-1049	Long Island, N. Y.	5	2
B-1009	Corbin, Ky.	74	0	1149	Kapuskasing, Ont.	11	22
B-1011	Bisbee, Ariz.	2	0	1155	Willmar, Minn.	57	22
B-1012	Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	0	228	1221	Lincoln, Nebr.	16	23
B-1016	Sedalia, Mo.	0	31	B-1245	San Francisco, Calif.	63	32
1017	Springfield, Vt.	3	6				
1021	Uniontown, Pa.	30	0				
1023	Pt. Arthur, Ont.	0	70				
1024	Pittsburgh, Pa.	21	10				
1029	Woonsocket, R. I.	4	13				
1032	Bellingham, Wash.	20	53				
1033	Calgary, Alta.	12	16				
1034	Concord, N. H.	1	16				
1037	Winnipeg, Man.	72	19				
1043	Lebanon, N. H.	0	6				
1047	Toledo, Ohio	25	11				
B-1053	Selma, Ala.	0	9				
1054	Salina, Kans.	11	1				
B-1066	Daytona Beach, Fla.	9	1				
1085	New York, N. Y.	10	6				
1086	Tacoma, Wash.	14	8				
B-1087	Cookeville, Tenn.	0	20				
1091	Battle Creek, Mich.	26	0				
1095	Toronto, Ont.	52	0				
1099	Oil City, Pa.	10	0				
1105	Newark, Ohio	12	1				
1108	Willard, Ohio	0	39				
B-1111	Elmira, N. Y.	6	3				
1131	Bloomington, Ind.	24	0				
1133	Halifax, N. S.	1	16				
1135	Newport News, Va.	7	0				
1139	New Orleans, La.	8	19				
B-1141	Oklahoma City, Okla.	286	0				
B-1144	Birmingham, Ala.	3	7				
1145	St. Louis, Mo.	23	18				
B-1147	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	6	19				
1152	Sayre, Pa.	0	67				
1153	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	4	60				
B-1159	Newark, N. J.	43	0				
1168	Morgantown, W. Va.	11	0				
1172	South Haven, Mich.	5	12				
1173	Harrisburg, Pa.	1	7				
B-1181	Charlottesville, Va.	1	16				
1183	Plymouth, N. C.	5	4				
B-1186	Honolulu, Hawaii	7	0				
1190	Alpena, Mich.	0	15				
B-1191	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	7	2				
1204	Hattiesburg, Miss.	9	0				
1205	Gainesville, Fla.	80	0				
B-1208	Savannah, Ga.	13	3				
1209	Meridian, Miss.	8	2				
1211	Gulfport, Miss.	12	0				
1212	New York, N. Y.	14	160				
1215	Washington, D. C.	0	31				
1216	Minneapolis, Minn.	5	30				
1217	St. Louis, Mo.	57	0				
1218	Detroit, Mich.	1	18				
1219	Pittsburgh, Pa.	0	7				
1222	Denver, Colo.	6	5				

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## EMINENT PHYSICIAN SPEAKS OUT (Continued from page 50)

clude medical care. The ideal set-up was built around the voluntary hospital and voluntary cooperation of physicians. That, I still think, would be the ideal thing but I do not know whether or not official leaders have made it impossible to get it. In 1932 the way was wide open for the medical profession of the country to build up medical service units. Let me remind you that group practice is just as essential for any rational system of medical care as group payment. There is no reason why group practice should be controlled or directed by governmental agencies if the medical profession would meet the need.

We hear a good deal of false antithesis between government and private enterprise. A good deal of it is sheer nonsense. Something was said about the telephone company. How many people employed in the telephone company have the stimulus of the private motive? The president and first vice president, probably. The rest of the people are in the same position. I accept Mr. Mannix's definition, yet I don't know of any people who are trying to overthrow the American system of government. I am a New Englander and believe that an individual should do what he can for himself. Some things he can't do, his family can do for him (and that is a good old Boston custom!). If the family can't do it, sometimes a friend can; then the state, the federal government, committee of nations, etc. I accept absolutely the principle that you should pass from one stage to another only when you have to. Mr. Mannix spoke about the mental hospitals and he was very mild in what he said.

I think that both Connecticut and Massachusetts stand high up on the list compared with other states, and I think your commissioner will agree with me that the state hospitals in Connecticut are rotten. Why do we have them? Because of the failure of private enterprise to take care of mental cases. We should not be satisfied with state hospitals. We should have done better, but the question is one of fact. How far can we go in a particular line? If we have a problem that cannot be solved by us individually, and can be done together, I am not afraid of doing it. I have not realized fully and completely that the national government of this country was an alien enemy—someone to be feared. I was brought up in some strange naive point of view that government was something in which we should all work together. I still believe there is something in that. When I find that something cannot be done on an individual level or state level, I am not afraid of having the federal government do it. I think, after all, it's my government. I want to emphasize that we must go a step further in the next 20 years and if we serve only the United States of America, we must prepare cooperative machinery for doing certain things. We must do things by cooperative effort and I would urge an empirical approach—not for any desire to have more power in the city, state or nation because you like its looks, but the kind of machinery which will do a particular job. I think a serious student of economics would tell you that a \$3,000 income limit is about right for a certain section of the population, 10-20 per cent—not beyond 20 per cent; that voluntary insurance is admirable for that section of the population, but that there is a considerably larger group—two or

three times as large—which, in any society will not be able to pay that part of the cost of illness, and if you talk with experts who analyze budgets you will find that that is true. Therefore, I believe that there are only two ways to meet the problem:

1. Compulsory insurance, which is contributory, and supplemented by the employer;
2. State medicine.

No one in this country wants state medicine.

I like Mr. Mannix's definition of socialized medicine. State medicine means medicine provided by doctors paid a salary by the state.

In view of the delay in providing an insurance system that would cover low-income levels, what is happening is a steady increase of state-supported services. Health officers have fought against it, but it is being forced on them just as the cancer program was forced on you in Massachusetts. No one seemed to want it but the legislature passed the bill and the hospital at Pondville was established, and clinics were to be established and operated with or without the cooperation of the medical profession. That was in the bill, and Dr. Bigelow was wise enough to work with the medical profession. If important needs are not attended to, then the health department has to take on some new form of direct service. I grant you that in these boom communities nothing is needed more than voluntary insurance while the boom lasts, but what provision should be made after the

boom? Again I say that we should keep the matter of payment distinct from the matter of service. Collection of funds can only be done with supplementation by employer. This does not mean interfering with private practice. Prepayment is simply the means of collecting funds for service when needed, and you can render service in any way you please. My preference is to build up with voluntary hospitals and voluntary physicians. I believe we cannot have voluntary payments from the patients alone. Collecting from patients that share of the cost of illness which they can pay and supplementing it with employer contribution, is the most democratic method which has ever been found for solving this part of the problem.

### IRON HAND

(Continued from page 53)

this resulting increase in torque continues only until the breakdown torque of the motor is reached.)

Practically the speed of the d. c. elevator hoisting motor will vary directly with the voltage impressed on its armature. If the voltage ranges from 165 to 25 volts the elevator motor speed will vary from 64 R. P. M. down to 7½ R. P. M. Over that range the motor will deliver the same torque in pounds—feet; so the power available is in direct proportion to the speed. Some of the advantages of variable-voltage control are:

1. Wide speed range, 10 to 1 ratio.
2. Minute speed adjustment.
3. Simplicity of both manual and automatic control adjustment and speed adjustment.
4. Automatic speed regulation.
5. Accurate speed matching of elevators.
6. High starting and accelerating torques.
7. Low landing speeds.
8. Good retardation of deceleration by regenerative action.
9. Fast dynamic braking.
10. Self-protecting against overload current in the armature loop circuit without circuit breakers.

Modifications of the elementary variable voltage system are used in vertical lift bridges, high speed elevators, heavy-duty freight elevators, paper machines, load regulators for pulp grinders, rewinders on paper machines, cable stranding machines, power shovels and drag-lines, mine hoists, blast furnaces, skip hoists, dredges, printing presses, dynamometer testing equipment and gun turret control on battleships.

### Control Sequence for Elementary Elevator Variable Voltage Straight Line

(Special note: Brake circuit not shown.)

- No. 1—M. G. set starting toggle switch.
- No. 2—No. 5 coil closes No. 5 contactor and No. 5A contactor.
- No. 3—No. 5A contactor energizes, No. 11 and No. 12 coils, M. G. set at full speed.
- No. 4—Energizes No. 1 up coil through car switch contact 1U.
- No. 5—Or energizes No. 2 down coil through car switch contact 1D.
- No. 6—No. 3A energizes acceleration coil No. 3.
- No. 7—No. 3 coil closes contactors No. 3-No. 4-No. 5-No. 6-No. 7-No. 8-No. 9-No. 10.
- No. 8—No. F.F. coil is wound to work on high armature loop voltage, opening No. F.F. contacts.
- No. 9—No. F.F. contacts are normally closed, and short main motor resistor to strengthen its field, being used (closed) during starting and stopping, and also (opened) for elevator main motor field weakening to increase its speed to full r.p.m.

Definitions—  
M. G. set—Motor Generator set.  
D. P. S. T. S.—Double pole single throw switch.  
D. C. diagrams carry polarity signs, because of the fact that carbon copper contacts have much longer life when the current flows from the carbon to the copper.

### RAILROAD RATES FREEZE

(Continued from page 48)

anything like full advantage is taken of agricultural technology, which has advanced at least as rapidly as the technology of mass-producing manufactured goods. For example, it is estimated that the very large American agricultural production of the year 1929 could have been comfortably achieved by some 1,600,000 fewer farmers in 1940, which means a 19 per cent reduction.

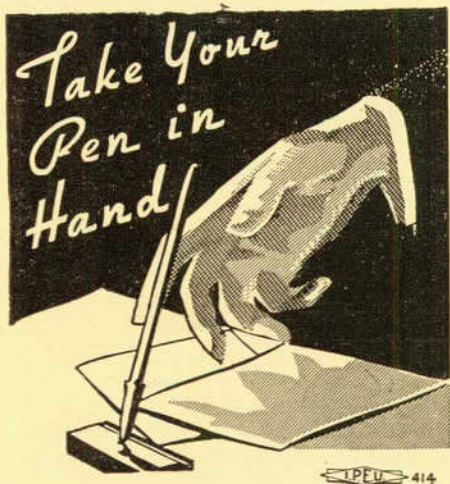
Proceeding from the premise that the purpose of economic order in times of peace is to produce the highest levels of comfort and culture consistent with cherished personal liberties, the obvious remedy is to shift energies from occupations where they can only result in surplus production or slack employment to other forms of activity catering to a more eager demand, in the satisfaction of which the standard of living will rise. Since it has become apparent that agriculture can make room for hardly more than one-fifth of the excess of farm births over deaths even if there is no increase in output per worker, it is obvious that there must be a constant readjustment of the farm population resulting in continued migration from agriculture to manufacturing and service occupations. To correct the maladjustments which result in this surplus of available energies and raw materials occupations, new jobs in manufacturing trade and service must be created. Clearly there is a long-time trend of population away from agriculture to manufacturing trade and service; and if maximum productivity is the aim it should go much further.

On this general principle most people are probably in agreement. But there is an element of choice in the means and the choice taken will make a great difference to the country, the regions, and individual human beings. Among the choices is whether the new jobs outside agriculture, a prerequisite in any event, should be created by further concentration of industry and population in Official territory, or by a greater development of industry in the South and West.

Because this particular choice is so important and because the relationship among freight rates of the several regions will in some considerable measure determine whether the better choice will succeed or fail, the next article in this series will discuss in considerable detail the relative merits of the theory of concentration migration of labor versus the indigenous industrial development theory.

The system of rates developed in Official territory is designed to promote the free production and economic distribution of manufactured goods. At the same time systems grew up in the South and West designed to promote the production and transportation of raw and semi-raw materials, and giving very much less consideration to the needs of manufactured goods.

The lack of any purposeful intention to freeze manufacturing in Official territory and raw materials production in the South and West need not be questioned. The fact remains, however, that in a time when the national need calls for greater industrialization in the South and West, the coexistence of rate systems that favor manufacturers in Official territory and do not favor them in the South and West—or favor them much less, which comes to the same end—becomes a barrier to regional development and national progress. The barrier operates by throwing unnecessary transportation-cost disadvantages on the South and West—more specifically, manufacturers in these regions. The next article will discuss specific instances in which wages and industries in the South and West are kept down by these unnecessary rate disadvantages.



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# LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM NOVEMBER 11, INC. DECEMBER 10, 1943

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## SOLDIERS MUST BE CONDITIONED

(Continued from page 46)

in the daily press. It is, first of all, a place where men are tested in their ability to survive—to feed themselves and to keep well, to make and break camp, to know always where they are and to keep in touch with one another. It is a place where physical endurance counts—where skill with weapons counts. For all these contingencies—and they are 90 per cent of any battle—any man can be well prepared. If he is well prepared, he will win and the odds on his being hurt or killed will go way, way down. Men are not in danger 24 hours of the day, 30 days a month. But they must be ready for danger when it comes. And their readiness is dependent upon how well organized and in what physical shape they are.

"The fascists worship of battle is a suicide drive, it is love of death instead of life." In the same idiom, "to triumph over the forces which are fighting for death is—again literally—to triumph over death. These are the thoughts that make it consistent for men who fought for life and hope and love to become hard and to inflict punishment and death on an enemy who stands for death, who is death itself. In these thoughts I have found my own peace, and I return to an Army that fights death and cynicism in the name of life and hope."

Because of the speed with which the book was written, the arrangement and continuity of the subject matter could no doubt be improved upon. Often in the midst of his story the author chooses to digress and to discuss certain technical phases of Army organization. He apparently feels that in order to help the reader understand what he is talking about it becomes necessary to explain some of the technical background of Army operations. But in spite of these deficiencies in the arrangement of the text, the author is able to communicate to the reader his terribly urgent desire to make Americans realize that there is still much hard fighting ahead of us. Certainly he brings home to the American people the lessons which the men on the battle fronts have learned concerning the value of preparation and training.

## "HENRY MILLER" NOW SAILS SEVEN SEAS

(Continued from page 47)

A. F. of L. president, the Al J. Berres, Metal Trades official, both launched at Calship, and the Michael Casey, late Teamsters' union head, launched in San Francisco, ceremonies last Saturday honored another champion of labor who foresaw the advantages for the worker through A. F. of L. organization.

"The Henry Miller was christened by Mrs. Doris Milne of San Francisco, wife of J. Scott Milne, international vice president, Western

district, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Mrs. Betty Gaillac, wife of Gene Gaillac, local international representative, was matron of honor.

"Together with shipyard and Los Angeles business representatives of I. B. E. W. Local B-11, international representatives attended the ceremonies. Other shipyard and Metal Trades Council unions also attended and numerous I. B. E. W. Calship workers were on hand to mark the significant occasion. Tools of their trade in hand, these workers provided a distinctive atmosphere and background for their early I. B. E. W. champion who helped pave the way to success enjoyed today by the Electrical Workers' mighty A. F. of L. organization.

"Henry Miller, born in 1853, was president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (then called the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers) from 1891 to 1893. He was an organizer of great merit and member of St. Louis Local Union No. 1. Significant of his determination to establish I. B. E. W. unionism as a fortress of protection for the workers, he paid his own expenses as an organizer by working overtime. He brought many members into the I. B. E. W. fold.

"The late I. B. E. W. leader was electrocuted while working as a lineman in 1896, near Washington, D. C.

"The S. S. Henry Miller was the 293rd Calship launched and was on the ways but 27 days, once again revealing construction progress of A. F. of L. workers employed in the Terminal Island yard."

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Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	3.50
Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	1.75
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Your arts advanced in faith's decay:  
You are but drilling the new Hun  
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